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NET PRICES AND LIBRARIES.

When the leading American publishers united, about two years ago, in the adoption of their plan for a rehabilitation of the book-selling business by establishing a uniform system of discounts, coupled with a refusal to sell to dealers who offered books for less than the prices fixed by the publishers, the effort was regarded favorably by the greater part of the thoughtful public, although it was not viewed altogether without misgivings. It was generally realized that the bookseller was in a bad way, and that the book-store of the old-fashioned type, well-stocked and intelligently conducted, was too civilizing an influence to be given up with a light heart, and it was felt that the combination attempted, although clearly "in restraint of trade" in the legal sense, was deserving of approval in the larger interests of culture. As far as the misgivings with which the plan was received were legal, there was nothing to do but to put it into operation and to wait the action of the courts, concerning which point we may say, in passing, that the decisions thus far rendered leave the matter still doubtful, although with perhaps more of encouragement to the publishers than they could fairly have anticipated.

The other misgivings, to which we gave expression when the subject first came up for debate, were based upon an apprehension that the publishing interests would not do their part in good faith. As we then pointed out, the publishers were bound to do two things if they would clear their skirts of the charge of seeking their own selfish ends under a hypocritical pretense of concern for the sufferings of the booksellers. One of these things was to publish all net books at prices which should be at least twenty per cent. below the scale previously in use; the other was to raise voluntarily, and as a matter of course, the customary royalty to authors from ten to twelve and one-half per cent. If these things were not done, it would become fairly evident that self-seeking rather than altruism was the underlying motive in the coöperative plan, and the fine professions with which it was heralded would soon be discounted by the public as uniformly as the price-lists by

the publishers, and to far more radical effect. Now we have been observing these matters rather closely for about two years, and we have not yet heard of that general increase of authors' royalties which simple justice demands, nor have we been convinced that prices under the net system are a full fifth lower than they would have been under the old conditions.

This latter question is, we admit, confusing, and a good many publishers seem to have made an honest attempt to carry out their implied compact with the public. But the experience in this matter of the librarians, who have made a more systematic study of the subject than any other class of people, is not reassuring. They were promised in advance by figures (which proverbially cannot lie) that the net system of prices, taken in connection with the discount of ten per cent. to libraries, would mean for them an average increase of eight per cent. in their invoices of current publications. This they were willing to allow as their contribution to a philanthropic movement, and the plan received their endorsement subject to this understanding. But subsequent experience seems to have made of the promised eight per cent. a barren ideality, and we have from them reports showing advances of fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five per cent. instead of the lower amount they were ready to concede.

The dispute came to something like a deadlock at the Niagara Falls conference of the American Library Association last year, when the question was warmly debated by representatives of both the publishing and the library interests, the latter demanding a larger discount, and the former declaring that it could not possibly be granted. Under these circumstances, the only recourse left the librarians was to cast about for some means of reducing their book budgets under the existing conditions, and to this end a Committee on Book Prices was constituted, and directed to advise librarians from time to time "in regard to any feasible measures for avoiding the hardships of the net price system." That committee has now issued the first of a series of bulletins on the subject of economy in book-purchasing, and others will follow as new suggestions are made that seem worth considering.

The leading point made in this bulletin is to the general effect that a good many books may be imported from England at a lower price than that at which they may be bought from American booksellers. It is notorious that our publishers who import English editions list them at a higher price than is justified. Taking into account the large discount that the importing publisher receives, even the addition of the duty and the cost of transportation cannot excuse the listing of such books (as so frequently is done) at the rate of thirty-five cents to the shilling. This is at least twenty-five per cent too much, and every large library can make a substantial saving on such books by sending to the English publishers for them. Among the instances quoted by the committee are the new Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature" and the Garnett and Gosse "Illustrated History of English Literature." Here the net prices to libraries are respectively, $13.50 as against $7.88 for the former work, and $22.60 as against $15.00 for the latter. A proportional saving may be made in many other cases, and this consideration clearly outweighs the disadvantage of a month's delay in getting the books.

As far as this remedy goes, it is one to which libraries will do well to resort; unfortunately it is not applicable to the ordinary new American book. Here the bulletin suggests not buying the book at all, but getting instead more copies of standard old books, buying sets of periodicals, rebinding the old books, and looking out for copies of recent publications at auction sales and elsewhere. This is too heroic a treatment of the difficulty to find much favor with a public crazed by the desire to read the newest books right away, but it is in the main sensible advice and should be followed as far as public sentiment will allow.

It seems to us that the publishers have acted unwisely in taking so determined a stand against the wishes of the libraries. They need all the friends they can get in their effort to restore the bookselling business to its earlier dignity and security, and the libraries are on the whole the best friends they can have. A deep-seated antagonism has now been created which it will not be easy to soften. We believe that underlying the whole controversy there may be still found among our publishers the notion that libraries tend to diminish the sale of books. Against this narrow view we have always protested, and will continue to protest. In the long run, we believe that every public library creates more private purchasers that it destroys, and that the permanent interests of the publishing business have much more to gain than to lose from the multiplication of libraries of all sorts. To take but one consideration, too often lost sight of, how valu-

able an asset to the whole business of serious publishing must be found in the mere existence of so large a number of libraries that the demand from them alone is sufficient to take up a respectable edition of any work of real value, sufficient to insure against loss, in any event, and frequently sufficient to provide a substantial profit. It is publishing of the spectacular and sensational sort that has reason to fear the influence of the libraries, not the legitimate and conservative publishing which alone has claims upon our sympathy.

THE LIBRARIAN AS CRITIC.

The distinguishing feature of the library movement at present is its wonderful expansion. In addition to the usual sources of income, the gifts to libraries in the United States during the last two years have amounted, in round numbers, to $30,000,000. A vast deal of energy is expended in controlling and organizing this movement in order that its benefits may cover the widest possible area. So broad is the interest in libraries, and so much a matter of course is their existence in favored communities, that it is time, perhaps, to put a stronger emphasis upon their more strictly educational work.

It is beginning to be evident that many libraries whose history falls within the recent period of library development, having experienced their first enthusiams, are now coming properly to a sober recognition of the fact that a great popular educational movement, in order to amount to anything, must grip close to scholarship; to the extent at least of appreciating its aims, endeavoring to share its spirit, and striving to use its methods, as far as possible.

The highest type of public library in a large city is probably one which comes in contact with readers of all stages of development, from the grade schools to the university, in addition to the ungraded public of all degrees of intelligence.

It is the librarian's critical faculty, chiefly, which is called into requisition on the part of those who need it, for the promotion of this better use of books which is to result in a larger body of readers of sound tastes less widely removed from the plane of scholarly habits. This function of criticism, broadly speaking, is exercised through the library by discrimination in the selection of books, by skilful cataloguing, and by the personal work of the library staff in encouraging a proper student habit. This being the animating spirit of all good librarians, it may not be out of place to examine a little in detail some of the means by which it is sought to carry out these ideas.

The librarian's critical work begins where the critic in print leaves off. He must supplement the work of the critic by seeing to it that the "right book goes to the right man." This well-worn phrase means that, in default of any other guidance on behalf of the uncertain inquirer, it is the privilege of the librarian to suggest the book which will best apply to the need of the moment. As he is so obviously bulwarked by great stores of learning — at least in the eye of the applicant, — he is able to present what he has to offer, even though it may consist of but a single reference, gained at the cost of much research, without falling into the error of didacticism, the especial "tutorial" failing which made Stevenson's father willing to snub the entire race of schoolmasters.

The critic who commits his judgment to writing, pronouncing upon the skill and capacity of the author, and in giving a final opinion concerning the especial distinction of the volume under review, comes to the conclusion of his task so far as the work in hand is concerned. The librarian is very grateful to him, reading everything he has to say with pleasure and profit, and subsequently confirming, rejecting, or modifying somewhat the recorded opinion as it is tested by abundant application to varying needs, continued, perhaps, for years after the critic has placed the final period to his pages. But certain kinds of expert criticism he is occasionally obliged to do away with altogether. The scholar who presents the results of his own researches in a history, the best of the popular kind, intended to make its appeal to the foremost intelligence of a class of busy readers who can not possibly command time for the more exhaustive works, may find the whole intent of the work overlooked, its drift and purpose ignored, and its general usefulness set aside, for a discussion of certain technical defects which blind the critic to the general merit of the work.

Take the case, also, of the historical novel. The librarian in his position as a public official need not fash himself over the conflicting views of the literary merits of the historical novel as an art form. He well knows that the best of them delight thousands of readers, making their appeal equally to the confirmed reader of history and to the neophyte in historical knowledge. The former reads with the double satisfaction of interest in the story and of the exercise of his critical faculties upon the historical representation; the latter finds in it a stimulus to an interest in history which hitherto he may have lacked. Our recent American literature contains many excellent productions of this kind which were enjoyed as stories and which were often followed by deeper reading.

"The Crisis," for instance, created a new interest in the entire period of the Civil War. It was fortunate to have at hand such an admirable, compact history of American politics as Professor Macy's "Political Parties in the United States, 1846–1861" and Mr. Morse's "Life of Lincoln,"

with which many eager readers supplemented the novel. In even so comparatively slight a work as Archdeacon Brady's "The Southerners" there is one chapter detailing a dinner table conversation which is of considerable value in setting forth the variety of opinion at the South upon the political situation just before the war. Of Mr. Page's "Red Rock" it is hardly too strong a statement to say that it absolutely opened the eyes of many readers at the North to conditions at the South during reconstruction days. In "Richard Carvel" we have in the colonial lawyer, Henry Swain, a character which finely illustrates the arrival of a distinctly new American type, one created by the freer opportunity to the individual which the changing social conditions were already bringing about. Miss Johnston's "Audrey," pure romance though it is, is remarkable for the variety of its pictures, the lights and shadows, heights and depths, breadths and colorings of Virginia colonial society; all of it quite as true to fact as the beguilement of the story would persuade us into imagining. These examples are taken at random from recent fiction, because it is in the current historical novel that the special opportunity of the librarian lies. The great masters are beyond question. Scott, Hugo, Kingsley, Auerbach, Shorthouse, for instance, have their fixed place and value in the interpretation of history, awaiting their discovery by each new generation of readers.

The primary grade of the personal work of the library consists in much downright suggested instruction to the youthful reader upon the proper use of books; the correct way of handling and of opening a book, an observation of the title-page, the advantages of referring to a table of contents instead of clumsily turning the leaves; some comprehension of the index as a useful tool, and the desirability of noting an authority once consulted in order to avoid subsequent efforts to recover it by means of vague allusions to its color and size. It is surprising what can be found in the ordinary dictionary if one has never thought of it before. Observe the encyclopædias — there are so many of them and they are of such different kinds. Then there are the gazetteers, the maps with all sorts of information, the "almanacs," the "year-books," the "chronologies," the "digests." An unaccustomed reader soon becomes self-reliant by an intelligent use of all these helps. A great advance has been made when it is possible to distinguish between the magazine article written with authority and that which is the work of the industrious compiler; or, when a compilation merely is wanted, to know which ones are well done.

The education of the reader makes further progress in his knowledge of the use of catalogues and bibliographies. A catalogue may be regarded as an exposition of the contents of a collection of books; a bibliography, as a descriptive list of books bearing upon a special subject. Full cataloguing furnishes the foundation stones from which bibliographies are constructed. A good annotated bibliography of a subject comes very near being a critical history of that subject. In our own country this feature of library work was not much attended to, previous to twenty-five years ago. At the present day much is done of a high order of merit and of an extreme degree of usefulness. A few libraries in widely scattered portions of the country have already made a beginning in the compilation of bibliographies of the local history of their respective sections. In all work of this nature the Library of Congress is taking the lead through its Department of Bibliography, both by way of issuing useful publications on its own account, and by serving as a bureau of information in regard to the progress of bibliographical undertakings throughout the states. As examples of the kind of "reading lists" coming from the Library of Congress the following may be mentioned: Trusts, Reciprocity, Interoceanic Canals, Federal Control of Commercial Corporations, Negro Question, Industrial Arbitration. As to the outlook upon the field of bibliography, it is the intention of the Department to keep students informed from time to time through the columns of the "Library Journal."

Perhaps it is too much to claim for the influence of the library that its work in bibliography has affected the publishers; but, at all events, it is true that coincident with this accomplishment inside the library, almost all publications of worth have now attached to them the bibliographies of their respective subjects. It goes without saying that this is frequently the most valuable portion of an encyclopædia article. Indeed, it is now so much the fashion to furnish "lists of authorities" or "bibliographies" with each new publication, that unfortunately it involves the appearance of some with but slender claim to consideration. A book without an index, too, has its usefulness so hampered that few in these days of little leisure make their appearance without that indispensable aid to quick and sure reference. A little note in each issue of the "Library Journal" calls attention to current publications lacking this feature.

The library is now so well established as purveyor to the public that it ought to be able to gather up a pronounced concensus of the demand for various branches of reading. It is not a point, to be sure, upon which statistics can be had, but the library must often, it would seem, be the means of interpreting this demand to the publisher. In spite of the appearance of many brilliant books of travel, especially of those relating to travel in the orient, good books of description are still needed, particularly those which deal with the beaten track of the tourist in Europe and the East. There has been an improvement within the last few years, but the coming in of cheap processes of illustration has made it easy to dispense with the instruction of the narrative. Many of the descriptive books of fifty or seventy-five years ago are fuller in treatment, more accurate, and altogether more satisfactory as sources of information than some of the more recent ones which miss the art of being direct and simple in

statement. Good books covering the field in our own country are very scarce.

Some excellent commercial geographies have come to us of late. More can be used. There is still room for popular histories of commerce, histories of various industries, milling, mining, manufacturing; short definite treatises on the economic relations of botany, ornithology, and entomology; popular histories of transportation, especially of the railway systems of our own country. Librarians probably have no classified lists of these wants, but frequently in the course of their labors are they reminded of the number of useful books yet to be written.

The library's most pronounced success in the way of serious reading is perhaps in its response to the demand for books of sociology in general, and in particular for those relating to the labor question, civics, and municipal affairs. Books like Dr. Gladden's "Social Facts and Forces," published a few years ago, and the more recent Brooks's "Social Unrest" and Bolen's "Getting a Living" have helped to clarify the opinions of countless readers. Countless more have awakened to an interest in American history.

It would be interesting to find out, if it could be discovered, whether it is the imperfect discipline of a defective education, or the reaction from an unfortunate religious training, or whatever the cause, that is leading so many people to read such "queer" things in religion and philosophy. An interesting experiment was recently tried at one of the library schools whereby it was sought to construct a ladder which should be the means for the lovers of crude fiction to climb into higher regions of enjoyment, beginning with such established favorites as Mary J. Holmes or Augusta Evans Wilson and reaching by degrees a permanent liking for the good things of Mrs. Oliphant, Trollope, Charles Reade, and sometimes, eventually, even for George Eliot. A similar progression from the amorphous writings of some unclassifiable ones — let them be nameless here — to Professors Hoffman, Münsterberg, or William James, for instance, ought not to be entirely impossible. Professor Hoffman, in his preface to "Psychology applied to Common Life," has the following interesting statement: "Not many generations ago the all-absorbing theme was physics, and little attention was paid to other studies. Later biology became the dominant science and gave direction to the current of thought. Now psychology has come to the front and holds undisputed sway." This opinion is one in which the librarian, from his observation of the public, can heartily concur.

In noting the progress of the intelligent reader there is no opportunity to dwell upon the finer relationship of the library to lovers of pure literature. After all, that kind "cometh not so much with observation." The intelligent reader does not always develop into the "gentle reader," but when he does the librarian has reached his ultimate reward.

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ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

To the list of remarkable old men whose work made bright the century just behind us may now be added the name of a remarkable old woman, who has just closed a life unique in literature, noble in its endeavor and its fulfilment, and yet who was but a name to thousands of persons who were deeply her debtor for pleasure and for instruction. Of her interesting life I am sure the readers of THE DIAL will be glad to have this account.

Mary Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer was born in London on the 26th of July, 1822. She was the sixteenth in line of direct descent from Sir John de Wormele, of the Manor of Hatfield, 1312, — and the sixth, from Ralph Wormeley of Rosegill, in Virginia, who was one of the founders of William and Mary College. Her father, a later Ralph Wormeley, was born in Virginia in 1785, but was taken to England in his boyhood, bred as an Englishman, entered His Majesty's navy, and served so long and in so distinguished a manner, as to reach the rank of Rear Admiral before his retirement. After many daring deeds on many seas, and in many old sea-fights, he returned to America long enough to woo and win Miss Caroline Preble, the daughter of an old East Indian merchant of Boston, whose brother, Commodore Edward Preble, was one of the heroes of our early navy.

A child so born could hardly help having an outlook on life out of the ordinary. It was London to-day, Boston or Newport to-morrow, then Virginia, then England again, in the rather unsettled life of the parents who ere long had four merry little children to look after; and in the family migrations, and at her father's house, she saw a thousand sights, and heard a thousand stories, which formed the broad and solid foundation on which rested her quick appreciation of different points of view: the wide outlook upon public affairs, and the intense interest in everything which pertained to humanity, which stood her in such good stead in the years which were to come and made her one of the most delightful of companions. Nothing could be more full of drollery than were her tales of her life as parlor boarder in a little school kept in Ipswich — sacred to the memory of Mr. Pickwick! Mrs. Cockle, the mistress of the school, was the widow of the inventor of some famous pills, and was herself greatly interested in antiquities and relics of the most unusual sort. She went out a great deal in the very Cranford-like society of Ipswich, taking the little girl with her for safekeeping, little imagining how the bright eyes of the child who sat beside her in her sedan chair were noting the costumes and manners of the ladies discussing the permissibility of having a lump of sugar in their tea, lest they thereby participate in the crime of human slavery!

Mrs. Latimer well remembered attending the funeral services of William IV. and the apprehension that filled all England lest the young girl who was to be his successor be found unequal to the great task before her. With her mother, she had a place at a window close to the great door of Westminster Abbey, through which the girlish Victoria went to her coronation. From the hour in which she saw that little royal figure, until the day when she replaced the pink bow in her point-lace cap by a black one in token of her sorrow for the death of the aged Queen, her love and loyalty never wavered,

and she followed every step of that wonderful reign with a passion which made her one of its most appreciative interpreters.

In the London of the days when Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Bancroft represented our country at St. James, the Wormeleys were constantly seeing all that was best in English society. Admiral Wormeley's position and his personal charm made for his family a most enviable acquaintance, which the quiet elegance of his wife did much to enhance. One of the Virginia cousins, John Randolph of Roanoke, was a frequent visitor at this time. In 1839, after the charming fashion of the old days, the family made a leisurely journey through France. They were in Paris when the remains of Napoleon were brought thither from St. Helena, and Elizabeth witnessed the splendor of that second funeral. She made her *début* at the balls of Louis Phillippe, of whose uncourtly court she had a score of interesting stories. In Paris, too, the Wormeleys were intimate in the family of a tall young man who had brought his two little girls thither to be reared by his mother, their own being hopelessly insane. He was just printing a novel the success of which seemed to be extremely doubtful — "Vanity Fair"!

In 1842 Elizabeth came over to America to visit the family of William H. Prescott, the historian, meeting all who were worth while knowing in the Boston of that splendid day. She, and the bevy of young girls of whom the brilliant Julia Ward (Howe) was the leader, danced and laughed as girls should do, but they read and studied also, and the atmosphere of the home in which Mr. Prescott was doing his historical work had a great influence on her after-life. She later went back to England, where she constantly met many delightful personages, and here she printed the first novel she cared to acknowledge, "Amabel." In 1851 her only brother, James Preble Wormeley, a man of most brilliant promise, died, and two years later her father set sail on far vaster seas than any he had hitherto sailed. The family had returned to New England by that time, and the Admiral, as well as the son who had preceded him, and the wife who followed twenty years later, sleep in the old Newport burying ground.

In 1856 Miss Wormeley married Mr. Randolph Brandt Latimer, a civil engineer connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mrs. Latimer's life for twenty years after this event was bound up in that of her husband, her children, and her home, broken by an occasional visit to her mother, in Newport, or by the duties of caring for the sick, the wounded, and the imprisoned soldiers of the Civil War. In 1876, however, she entered literature as a serious profession. Her frequent contributions of stories, poems, and essays made her style so well known to the readers of the best magazines that it was not singular that some good guessers traced to her hand the authorship of three of the cleverest novels of the clever "No Name Series" which delighted the readers of twenty years ago. These were "The Princess Amélie," "My Wife and My Wife's Sister," and "Salvage."

Her life-work was crowned by the brilliant series of historical works in which she reviewed the affairs of Europe during the Nineteenth Century. It was a vast work for any woman to have undertaken; it was marvellous that one past the three-score and ten of the Psalmist's limit should have even contemplated such a task. With sight always feeble, and becoming more impaired each year, she read ceaselessly, she worked ceaselessly. She translated, she collected, she arranged, she wrote with an industry which was prodigious. England, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Turkey, India, with a supplemental volume, "The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century,"— it is a noble catalogue, that of those charming books; and yet, alas!

> "The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
> Unfinished must remain"—

and the volume on Germany, on which she was at work when a sudden fall, and the death of the husband to whom she had been devoted for nearly fifty years, stayed forever the busy hand, will never be completed.

Uniform with these books last named, Mrs. Latimer published "My Scrap-book of the French Revolution," a storehouse of material otherwise unobtainable, and a most readable history of Judea; and she produced a mass of translations from the French, among them, "The Love Letters of Victor Hugo" and "The Unknown" by Camille Flammarion. Her last published work, which appeared last Fall, was finished after her eighty-first year had closed, and was a work which has made every student of the life of Napoleon Bonaparte her debtor — "Talks of Napoleon at St. Helena," a condensation and translation of General Gourgaud's notes.

Mrs. Latimer spoke rapidly, and with the most charming English accent. She was an admirable story teller and an admirable listener as well. She had a hearty appreciation of good literature, liking new books, but going back faithfully to the old writers. Her extreme short-sightedness had shut her away from the world of pictures, and she used to say sadly that she had never been able to see the natural world about her. She died in Baltimore on the 4th of January.

SARA ANDREW SHAFER.

Baltimore, Md., January 20, 1904.

DR. PARKIN AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In your interesting and undoubtedly just article entitled "A Perverted Trust," in the issue of THE DIAL for January 16, you make one slight misstatement. Dr. Parkin is in one place said to be "president of a Canadian college," and again, "himself a college president," and the implication clearly is that this fact influenced him in recommending the granting of the Rhodes scholarships to college graduates, rather than to graduates of preparatory schools. As a matter of fact Dr. Parkin is, or at any rate was until a short time ago (I think he resigned his position to take charge of the Rhodes scholarships), principal of Upper Canada College. Though the name is somewhat misleading, Upper Canada College is a preparatory school, patterned after the great public schools of England. It is to all intents and purposes the preparatory school for Toronto University, as the school at Port Hope is for Trinity University, Lennoxville school for Bishop's College, and the school at Windsor, N. S., for King's College. Consequently Dr. Parkin made his recommendation (whether it was just or unjust) as principal of a preparatory school, not as president of a college, and one is forced to the conclusion that, in deciding against the best interests of the class of educational institutions with which he was himself identified, he must at least have acted in good faith and without prejudice.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

Ottawa, Canada, January 19, 1904.

The New Books.

From Ensign to Major-General.*

Given the necessary facility as a writer and a glowing enthusiasm for one's profession or calling, what autobiography could fail to interest? Surely not that of a born soldier and leader of men such as Lord Wolseley's "Story of a Soldier's Life" shows him to be. Even the most peace-loving of Quakers could hardly open the book without feeling a desire to read on. The narrative is brisk, varied, rich in anecdote, and not untouched with humor — to say nothing of the inevitable horrors (or glories) of war that furnish the main theme.

Born in 1833, Garnet Wolseley was too young to hold high command in the Crimean War; but he showed himself a worthy son of old Ireland (how many famous British generals are Irish!) in the capacity of lieutenant. Then followed two years of service in the suppression of the Indian mutiny of 1857; a few months in the China war of 1860; service in Canada, where he assisted in repelling the abortive Fenian invasion and headed the expedition sent to suppress the insurrection at Fort Garry in the Red River territory; and finally, so far as this book is concerned, he planned and carried out the Ashantee campaign that humbled King Koffee and left the English masters of the Gold Coast. Two months' leave of absence from his Canadian post in 1862 enabled him to visit Lee's headquarters and to get an inside view of the Confederate situation, as may be seen by reading his anonymous article entitled "A Month's Visit to the Confederate Headquarters," in Blackwood's Magazine for January, 1863. In breaking off just as he reaches "the last of life, for which the first was made," Lord Wolseley has withheld the most valuable of his reminiscences; but these, he leads us to hope, may follow in a later work. A brief outline of his life since 1874 will serve to hint at the riches he still holds in reserve for his readers. He was appointed inspector-general of auxiliary forces in 1874; governor of Cyprus, 1878; governor of Natal, 1879; commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt, 1882; was raised to the peerage as reward for services in that country; conducted the Gordon relief expedition, 1884–5; was made adjutant-general in 1885, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, 1890, and commander-in-chief of the British army (succeeding the Duke of Cambridge) in 1895. Finally, as it will be remembered, he retired from this last office in 1900, being succeeded by Lord Roberts.

Like all men of true courage, Lord Wolseley is finely sensitive in temperament, even to such a degree that he declares the sight of raw meat has always nauseated him. The essence of genuine fortitude has not escaped him in his love for the clash of arms. Of certain effeminate officers of the famous Light Brigade he writes that they had "fought well and had nobly led their men straight; but yet they lacked the manliness to bear for any length of time the hardships and discomforts their men experienced daily." Continuing, he indicates that the strenuous life is not necessarily that led by the soldier.

> "He must be a craven indeed, who, being well mounted, would not charge home at the head of his own men. It is not thus the noblest form of courage is made manifest, but in the daily endurance of cold and want."

The following extract will throw light on this question of courage in battle, and will at the same time show that, like so many other military leaders, the author is somewhat of a fatalist, a "man of destiny."

> "I have often been asked by foolish people if I never felt nervous when in danger. I don't think that many men when in action have time to be nervous, or at least to analyze what is the real condition of their feelings on the point. But I often thought to myself before the bullets began to whistle near one, whether I should be killed or not that day. I can honestly say the one dread I had — and it ate into my soul — was that if killed I should die without having made the name for myself which I always hoped a kind and merciful God might permit me to win. All through my life — sinner though I have been — I trusted implicitly in God's providence, I believed He watched over me and intended me for some important work. My numerous hair-breadth escapes in action confirmed me all the more in what perhaps others may deem my presumptuous belief."

Before leaving this subject, it is worth while noting one situation which, though the author makes but modest mention of it, must have been a severe test of courage. The transport which took him and his company to the Orient in 1857 struck a reef in the Straits of Banca. Captain Wolseley's men were occupying a portion of the lower deck well forward, and there he was obliged to draw them up and wait for the word of command that should permit him to lead them up a narrow ladder and through a small hatchway, and embark them in the ship's boats. Darkness, only made visible by

*The Story of a Soldier's Life. By Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

the glimmer from the hatchway, a rapidly increasing perpendicularity of the deck under foot, and a momentary prospect of the vessel's slipping off the rock that held her and plunging to the bottom, combined to make the situation a trying one. To be drowned like rats in a cage was the inglorious fate that threatened. Yet no one bolted, discipline was preserved, and at last an order from above ended the agonizing suspense. The young captain's control of his unseasoned company in this instance is significant of much, and prepares us for his subsequent rapid promotion.

The story of the relief of Lucknow has often been told, but none the less will Lord Wolseley's account of it, especially of his own share therein, be found of the highest interest. One circumstance is likely to excite comment. Lord Roberts, who also participated in this hazardous expedition, has duly recorded in his recent book, "Forty-One Years in India," Brevet-Major Wolseley's gallant assault and capture of the mess-house that formed so strategic a point on the outskirts of Lucknow. He has also related how, after the young officer had passed on to pierce an adjacent brick wall and open communications with the beleaguered forces, he himself, after two unsuccessful attempts and evidently with much personal danger, raised the flag over the captured position. Now our author makes no mention whatever of this fellow-officer, although he does refer to the flag incident in the following rather remarkable manner:

"Some one in after years asserted that I claimed the honour of having hoisted a Union Jack upon this Mess House when we took it. My answer was, that it was taken by my company, immediately supported by Captain Irby's company, also of the 90th Light Infantry, but I did not know who the hero was that had hoisted a flag upon it: all I knew was that it was not I who had done so, and that no flag was hoisted upon the Mess House whilst I was in it, and as to what took place after my company had gone through it to take the Motee Mahul, I could say nothing."

Is there here some lurking jealousy of his successor in office? The author declares in a prefatory note that naught has been set down in malice; but we do not even have to read between the lines to catch the personal note on many pages. The reader is left in no doubt of Lord Wolseley's profound contempt for all civilian war secretaries, Lord Cardwell excepted, of the withering scorn he entertains for university-bred staff officers of no military experience, and of his poor opinion of a government that refuses to see the necessity of preparing for war in time of peace. "When," he asks in despair, "will civilian Secretaries of State for War cease from troubling in war affairs?" The American civil war, as viewed by him, "contains many lessons for all non-military nations, ourselves for example, whose Army affairs are ruled in an absolute fashion by a political civilian War Minister." In the light of history not yet ancient, there is significance in his resentment against the cunning politician who, when anything goes wrong in the management of a campaign, "tries to turn the wrath of a deceived people upon the military authorities, and those who are exclusively to blame are too often allowed to sneak off unhurt in the turmoil of execration they have raised against the soldiers who, though in office, are never in power." The last of these frequent reflections upon the havoc wrought by politicians in army matters finds its utterance, in a veiled form, in the closing words of the book.

"Should my narrative interest the general reader, it will be a pleasure to continue it to the date when I gladly bid good-bye to the War Office and ceased to be the nominal Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Land Forces."

Another and more amiable personal feeling is repeatedly voiced in his allusions to this country. He declares our army to be, so far at any rate as its membership is concerned, the finest in the world, and West Point the best of military schools in any country. In another burst of eulogy he says, "Of this at least I am certain, that no outsider can have a deeper, a more sincere admiration than I have for their institutions, their people, their great soldiers and sailors, as well as for their writers and men of science." Again, in praise of patriotism, he indulges in the following panegyric of our country: "And may I not assert with equal confidence that it is because that sentiment so deeply influences the hearts of the United States people that they have become the foremost nation in the world, far greater than Washington and his able colleagues could ever have hoped for or even dreamt of." Another appeal to our national pride is in his expectation that we shall one day save the world from "the yellow peril"; for, as he thinks, China only wants her Napoleon or Peter the Great to enable her to do great things. "I have long selected them," he writes, referring to the Chinese, "as the combatants on one side at the great battle of Armageddon, the people of the United States of America being their opponents. The latter nation is fast becoming

the greatest power of the world." Is all this from the heart, or has the author a thrifty eye on his American reading and book-buying public? How explain such ready relinquishment of all claims to old England's unapproachable preëminence among the world-powers?

The pen portraits of Lee and Jackson as seen by our author in camp and field are among the best passages in the book. Of Lee he writes in terms of the most ardent admiration.

"He was the ablest general, and to me seemed the greatest man I ever conversed with; and yet I have had the privilege of meeting Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck, and at least upon one occasion had a very long and intensely interesting conversation with the latter. General Lee was one of the few men who ever seriously impressed and awed me with their natural, their inherent greatness. Forty years have come and gone since our meeting, yet the majesty of his manly bearing, the genial winning grace, the sweetness of his smile and the impressive dignity of his old-fashioned style of address, come back to me amongst the most cherished of my recollections. His greatness made me humble, and I never felt my own individual insignificance more keenly than I did in his presence. . . . As he listened to you attentively, he seemed to look into your heart and to search your brain. He spoke of the future with confidence, though one could clearly see he was of no very sanguine temperament. He deplored the bitterness introduced into the struggle, and also the treatment of the Southern folk who fell into hostile hands. But there was no rancour in his tone when he referred to the Northern Government. Not even when he described how they had designedly destroyed his home at Arlington Heights, the property on the Potomac he had inherited from General Washington. He had merely 'gone with his State' — Virginia — the pervading principle that had influenced most of the soldiers I spoke with during my visit to the South."

In sharp contrast with this portrait of the born aristocrat is that of the sturdy man of the people, Stonewall Jackson.

"There was nothing of these refined characteristics in Stonewall Jackson, a man with huge hands and feet. But he possessed an assured self-confidence, the outcome of an absolute trust in God, that inspired his soldiers with an unquestioning belief in him as their leader. They did not ask him where he was going: they were content to follow him."

Both of the portraits thus outlined are filled in with some elaboration by Lord Wolseley, who well likens Lee to the high-born cavalier, while Jackson was more after the pattern of Cromwell's Ironsides.

The final campaign recorded is that conducted by the author against the Ashantees of the Gold Coast, in 1873–74. Its immense difficulties, to say nothing of the deadly climate, make the narrative a thrilling one. It deserves a more extended reference, and in fact the book as a whole is worthy of more detailed notice. It falls easily into the same class as Lord Roberts's popular account of his life in India, and touches at one point on what that has given in graphic detail. Whether like that it will pass through fifteen impressions, besides one for the blind, in little over a year, remains to be seen. It deserves to be widely read.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

A COMPOSITE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.*

Perhaps no more disappointing book was issued from the press last year than the volume in the "Cambridge Modern History" devoted to the United States. The great but somewhat elusive reputation of Lord Acton, who planned the series, the prestige of the University whose name it bears, and the favorable impression produced by the volume on the Renaissance, combined to create an expectation that the volume on the United States would prove a valuable contribution to American history. There is no other nation whose history presents so great a variety of interests within so short a period of time, and whose progress from insignificant beginnings to great achievement has been so rapid. There is great need that some single volume should present in strong color and with a broad stroke the underlying forces of this wonderful development. Someway it was expected that the Cambridge History would furnish this picture, but it might have been foreseen that the production of a dozen writers, chosen in large part at long range upon the basis of their general reputation, and working independently of each other and without unity of plan, would not be satisfactory. This at least the event has proved.

The work of the editors seems to have been confined to the division of the subject matter into chapters and their assignment to various writers. The whole period was divided into twenty-one chapters, to which were added two of general review, making a total of twenty-three. This is very nearly the division originally made by Lord Acton. Criticism of the work begins with this division. Its most striking characteristic is the extraordinary amount of space devoted to military history. Seven chapters are filled with the purely military events of the French War, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Rebellion, making nearly a third of the whole volume. These

*THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton. Edited by A. W. Ward and others. Volume VII., The United States. New York: The Macmillan Co.

wars were great turning points in American history. What is needed is an explanation of the conditions that caused them, a brief outline of their grand strategy, and a full statement of their objective and subjective results. Instead we have a mass of military details, and no satisfactory statement of causes and results. The details of military events have no bearing upon the study of underlying causes, and could not be sufficiently minute to serve the purpose of the student of military history or of military science. They are therefore useless, and give the book an undesirable "drum and trumpet" cast.

The twenty-three chapters of the volume are divided among thirteen writers, of whom it is stated that but five were chosen by Lord Acton. Of the thirteen, four are English and nine are American. Of the American writers, all but one are connected with colleges or universities, one as president and the remainder as professors. Of the English writers only one appears to be engaged in teaching. As there is no uniform mode of treatment, there is no escape from the tedious process of reviewing the work of each contributor *seriatim*. There are four principal contributors. The colonial period is for the most part covered by Mr. John A. Doyle, the Declaration of Independence and the formation of the Constitution by Professor Melville Bigelow, the period from 1783 to 1850 by Professor McMaster, and the Civil War by the late John G. Nicolay. Ten other chapters, either supplementary or summary, are furnished by the nine other writers engaged upon the volume.

Few men are better acquainted with the history of the English colonies in America than Mr. Doyle, but he lacks the powers of distinguishing between the vital and the accidental and of generalization requisite for condensed statement. His chapters are a mass of details with which he seems himself impatient, but which he fails to show were the small beginnings of great things. There is no attempt to portray the forces back of the settlement of the different colonies or the forces operating within and characterizing them. As a single illustration, instead of showing how Antinomianism, by tending to subvert the Puritan theocracy, provoked persecution and contributed to the New England dispersion, he dismisses it with the statement that "it can only be understood after a careful study of Calvinistic theology." Of the Revolution he says "no one can speak of the colonists as loyal subjects goaded into rebellion by persistent ill treatment," but does not sufficiently explain the causes that did bring about separation. There is no adequate account of the sacrifice of colonial to British interests, of the operation of the colonial system, and of the gradual differentiation of colonies and mother country. The chapters are not even accurate in details. Franklin's plan of union was not approved by the Albany Congress, but referred to the assemblies with the certainty that it would be rejected; the relation of the North Carolina Regulators to the Revolution is misunderstood; James Warren is confused with Joseph Warren; the provisions of the transportation act and the circumstances of André's capture are misstated; Jay, whose influence was so important, is not mentioned in connection with the negotiation of peace, and Laurens appears as Henry Somers.

The assignment of an historical sketch of the theory of the Revolution and the formation of the Constitution to Mr. Bigelow is not very different from the employment of an historian to try a case in court. In the treatment of the first topic Mr. Bigelow subjects a number of contemporary pamphlets upon both sides to careful legal analysis, the result of which is an interesting essay, that especially develops the extent to which the idea of natural right was embodied in the common law but fails to meet the requirement of a history of revolutionary opinion. The essay conveys the impression that the colonial argument was fixed and stable, whereas it shifted as the struggle advanced and passed through at least four distinct phases. Even less satisfactory is the chapter on the Constitution. Mr. Bigelow begins with a sketch of the formation of the state constitutions, apparently with the purpose of pointing out the connection between them and the Federal Constitution, and then omits to show the relation. His treatment of the latter consists in tracing each one of Randolph's resolutions through the debates in the convention to its final form in the completed Constitution. This labor is performed with painstaking care, and the result is a useful piece of work, but it is the last thing needed in this particular place. Instead of it there should be a careful account of the movement that brought about the convention and a restatement of the compromises between the contending forces within the convention. The chapter closes with but a single paragraph by way of comment, and that an erroneous one. It is

Mr. Bigelow's conclusion that Alexander Hamilton was the master spirit of the convention. This is a tradition, resulting from a confusion of the part that Hamilton played in bringing about the convention and in securing the ratification of the Constitution with his share in the convention itself. Hamilton's ideas were entirely out of harmony with those of the convention, very few of his suggestions met with approval, he was embarrassed by the majority against him in his own delegation, and felt that his influence was so slight that he did not attend a considerable part of the sessions.

Professor McMaster covers the period from the Revolution to the Compromise of 1850 in the well known style of his "History of the People of the United States." He tells the story chiefly for the purpose of giving "local color," but does not undertake the statement of causes and results. Genet appears in his pages as Genest, but more important is the omission of the real purpose of his mission. The statement of the European situation that produced the War of 1812 is not attempted. The story of nullification in South Carolina is told, but the momentous consequences of the virtual victory of the nullifiers are passed over in silence. The style glides smoothly from point to point without accentuation and consequently without perspective. Admirable as this may be for purposes of entertainment, it does not make much impression upon the mind or give much understanding of the subject. An entire volume written in this vein would meet a popular demand, but the method hardly seems suited to the purposes of this history.

The standpoint of Mr. Nicolay's chapters on the Civil War is, of course, that of the Lincoln History. Three of the four are devoted to military events, and about a third of them to the mistakes of McClellan. The single chapter on the political phases of the period is much too short to cover the subject. It is almost entirely devoted to the abolition of slavery. The financial history of the struggle is briefly reviewed; the period of uncertainty at the beginning, the shifting attitude of the North as the struggle advanced, the centralization of government, which was the most important subjective result of the war, and, what is especially surprising, all reference to foreign relations, are omitted altogether. While the proportion of space given to military events and some of the views expressed may be open to criticism, the style of the whole is good.

The shorter contributions must be passed in rapid review. In the chapter by Miss Mary Bateson, Lecturer in Newnham College, upon the French in America, the material is thoroughly mastered, admirably organized, and well presented. It is a model of the mode of treatment which should have been applied to the whole book. The chapter on the French War by Mr. A. G. Bradley, an English author who lived for some time in the United States and is best known through his "Fight with France for North America," is an accurate but not very picturesque account of a very picturesque contest. Mr. H. W. Wilson, another English writer, covers the War of 1812 and the naval operations of the Rebellion. The particular purpose of President Woodrow Wilson's chapter on the decade from 1850 to 1860 is to explain the point of view of the South, a purpose which is well accomplished, although he finds it necessary to devote half of his space to an earlier period. It is not correct to say that Utah and New Mexico were organized "with nothing said about slavery," and President Wilson seems to have missed the point that Kansas and Nebraska were organized under precisely the same conditions as were Utah and New Mexico. Douglas was the most prominent man in public life during the decade from 1850 to 1860 and received in the latter year a larger vote for the presidency than any Southern man. Here is a phenomenon which President Wilson does not attempt to explain. Supplementary to the chapters on the Civil War, Professor Schwab furnishes one on the South during the War, which is an acceptable summary of his "Financial and Industrial History of the Confederate States." The period since the war is divided between Professor T. C. Smith, now of Williams College, and Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia. Professor Smith covers the ground thoroughly and systematically to the election of President Cleveland, and is sound and outspoken in his judgments. The reconstruction part suffers from lack of space, but otherwise could scarcely be improved. Professor Moore reviews the recent diplomatic history of the United States, and closes with an account of the peace negotiations at Paris. He is absolutely noncommittal on all vital points, apparently considering that his former official connection with the Department of State bars the expression of individual opinion. Two summaries, one of economic and the other of intellectual development, complete the volume. The former, written by Professor Emery of Yale, sets forth the extraordinary

agricultural and industrial expansion of recent years, and the latter, written by Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard, presents judicious paragraphs on the progress of law, philosophy, art, science, education, and a somewhat longer sketch of American literature. Professor Wendell supplements the doubtful theory set forth in his "Literary History of America," that the American of the time of the Revolution was a survival of the Elizabethan Englishman, with the contention "that the country to-day is essentially the same which, in the reign of King George III., declared its independence of England," a contention that will hardly bear examination. The bibliography for the various chapters covers eighty pages and is reasonably full.

Taken as a whole it is difficult to see what useful purpose the volume can serve. It is neither a collection of special studies for the student nor a survey of the whole field of American history useful for purposes of instruction or suited to the needs of the general reader. There are a few good chapters, but most of them are condensed from books that are better still. A volume on the United States might have been omitted altogether. The series is a history of modern Europe, and European colonies the world over could have been better treated in connection with the parent state. It was the chief result of the Revolution that the United States was left free to develop its own institutions independently of Europe, and its history is no essential part of that of Europe. As it is, the volume will be placed upon the shelves as one of a notable series, but will be little read.

F. H. Hodder.

Modern Library Management and Methods.*

It is interesting to compare Mr. J. D. Brown's new "Manual of Library Economy" with such a book as Dr. Gräsel's "Handbuch der Bibliothekslehre," which appeared in a new and much enlarged edition more than a year ago. The German work, written by one of the librarians of the Royal Library in Berlin, is a scholarly treatise on the science of library administration, with particular reference to German scientific libraries. The author presents the fundamental principles of library administration, and exemplifies them from the actual working of libraries in Germany and other countries. He shows little enthusiasm, and has little to say in criticism of present conditions, merely stating the facts in a calm, judicious manner. Mr. Brown, on the other hand, is nothing if not an enthusiast. He has his decided views as to how public libraries should be managed, and when he finds a tendency which he considers dangerous, he says so in no uncertain language. He is librarian in one of the most progressive municipal libraries in Britain, and presents the actual working of that particular class of libraries, with very few references to conditions elsewhere. But what references he does give are pointed enough, — as when in his preface he says of American libraries:

"In the United States a much higher level of attainment has been reached [than in France], but here again the paralyzing hand of uniformity has arrested progress after a certain standard of efficiency has become general. American libraries are conducted on lines which closely resemble those of ordinary commercial practice, in which everything is subordinated to the furtherance of profits and economy. Their methods are standardised, and everything is more or less interchangeable."

The fact which is most forcibly brought out in regard to British municipal libraries is the limitation caused by the working of the library acts in regulating the percentage of the rates which may go to the support of the libraries.

"The principal amendment of the Libraries Acts, which authorities of all kinds now agree is essential and paramount to everything else, is the abolition or alteration of the rate limitation, which for fifty years has fettered the work of public libraries and in every way hindered their proper development. . . . If no limitation is placed upon the rates which can be levied for baths and washhouses, tramways, public health, lighting and education, it is surely an anomaly to retain on the Statute Book a restriction such as the fixing of the library rate, mainly, one supposes, because it was imposed about forty-seven years ago."

The author of this book has long been an earnest advocate of "safeguarded open access," that is, of giving the public access, under proper supervision, to all or most of the books in public libraries, and the last chapter is a full statement of the arguments in favor of this plan, chiefly quoted from a pamphlet published in 1899 under the title "Account of the Safeguarded Open-Access System in Public Lending Libraries. Prepared and circulated by the librarians in charge of English open-access public libraries," and of which Mr. Brown presumably is the chief author. He says here:

"The main object held in view by the advocates of open access is the extension of the usefulness of public libraries and books by enhancing their educational value

* Manual of Library Economy. By James Duff Brown. Illustrated. London: Scott, Greenwood & Co.

in a practical and satisfactory manner. . . . To secure the end in view, methods of exact classification have been introduced into the safeguarded open-access libraries, by means of which it is possible to display to readers in one place the books possessed by the library on any specific subject."

In this connection, as well as in the chapters especially devoted to that subject, the importance of classification of books on the shelves of public libraries is emphasized.

"Roughly, the plan most in vogue in English public libraries is to establish from six to twenty main classes like A Theology, B Sciences, C Biography, D History, E Fiction, etc., and to number the books in each class consecutively as received, without regard to their subjects. . . . A more chaotic and unbusinesslike arrangement probably does not exist anywhere, in any department of life, than in a numerically arranged English public library on the plan just described. It is a mere wilderness of books dumped down on the shelves, without regard to topic relationships, or even an elementary idea of order or consistency."*

Besides an earnest plea for the general principle of classification, three systems are briefly examined, namely the "Decimal" by Mr. Melvil Dewey, the "Expansive" by the late Mr. C. A. Cutter, and the "Adjustable" by Mr. Brown. Somewhat more space is given to cataloguing; various rules and methods are described, and the mechanical methods of displaying catalogues are fully treated. On this latter point the author comes nearer to making a comparative study of methods in various countries than in any other part of his book.

The question of "live" and "dead" books, which has agitated American librarians for the last couple of years, is very forcibly treated from the standpoint of a "workshop" library which "provides for the systematic and continuous revision of the stock." The subject is treated both in the chapter on buildings and in that on book selection.

"The *museum* idea of a public library has been cultivated so long, that it is difficult to advance a plea for the more practical *workshop* idea without raising a storm of opposition from those conservators of literature who imagine that their little parochial libraries rival the British Museum or Bibliothèque Nationale on a reduced scale. Yet, it is this practical workshop side of the question which we desire to advance in opposition to the museum, or haphazard collecting, method, which has for years prevailed. . . . No doubt the difficulty of selection is the main reason why public libraries are allowed to grow up in a haphazard way, because it is a work which demands not only persevering industry, but an encyclopædic knowledge of literature and the contents of books. Nevertheless, we regard this difficulty of selection, and the limitation of the field of selection, as powerful reasons why municipal libraries should completely abandon the museum or storage ideal, and go boldly for making the workshop or practical utility ideal the one most worthy of realization. . . . Public library buildings should be erected, not on the principle of storing as many books as can possibly be collected in fifty years' time, but of restricting the book accommodation to the reasonable limits which careful selection and cautious discarding will fix, and increasing the space available for readers, and giving them only the very best literature, imaginative or instructive, that the world has to offer."

The chapter on book selection is one of the most interesting, and to American readers one of the most valuable, in the whole book. The author has here occasion to take issue with an American library primer which he thinks "may influence young librarians in a disastrous fashion," as when its author recommends buying largely of the cheap books issued in "series" or "libraries," which, as Mr. Brown points out, "are too often commercial ventures got up to sell by people who have nothing particular to say."

The author sounds a note of warning in regard to the particular attention that has lately been given to children's libraries.

"With all respect for the admirable work in connection with children's libraries and the cultivation of intimate relationships with the public schools, both in the United States and Britain, there is a very grave danger of this particular outlet for library enthusiasm becoming a damaging influence on the interests of the general work of public libraries. Already there are libraries in the United States and in England where everything is subordinated to the special cult of the child, and where the claims of adult readers are being brushed aside in the pursuit of what is largely a sentimental phantasy. . . . There are strong and reasonable doubts as to the wisdom of treating juveniles like a separate class of human beings, and making all kinds of arrangements for their convenience, very often to the inconvenience of adults."

In this connection it should, however, be remembered that in many neighborhoods children are the only persons who can or care to avail themselves of the services of public libraries, and also that something must be done outside the schools to interest children in reading for reading's sake and to instruct them in the use of books as tools. When the writer says, "to many observers, it must appear as if the school educational authorities in America and the United Kingdom had failed lamentably in their duty of providing elementary education, to warrant such interference on the part of librarians," he has perhaps touched the real root of the matter.

The foregoing might be enough to give an idea of the general character of the book and the purpose of its author. Besides the

* This kind of "classification" is not entirely unknown in American libraries.

chapters here briefly noticed, those on heating, lighting, ventilation, cleaning; on printed catalogues; on reading room methods and subsidiary departments, deserve particular attention. Altogether, it is an admirable work, and one that deserves to be carefully read by American librarians and library trustees. Though especially dealing with English conditions, the book is full of suggestions of value to librarians in any country, particularly in the United States.

Each chapter is followed by a short list of references, chiefly to articles in library periodicals. That these references are not as numerous as those in Dr. Gräsel's "Bibliothekslehre" is an advantage to the student. There are some rather curious omissions, however, and some inaccuracies, — which latter might be forgiven the author of "Practical Bibliography" (see "The Library," 1903, p. 144 ff.). President Eliot's address before the American Library Association in 1902 on "The Division of a Library into Books in Use, and Books out of Use," seems to be unknown to Mr. Brown, though the subject is one in which he is particularly interested. The list under the chapter on "The Librarian" should contain reference to Gräsel's "Bibliothekslehre," which contains a special appendix of great interest on "The Library Profession," besides the chapter on "The Qualifications of a Librarian." Mr. J. L. Whitney's report on, or rather against, the advisability of printing a new catalogue of the books in the Boston Public Library (A. L. A. conference 1900) should be read by all who are interested in the question of printed catalogues, but it is not mentioned in the short list of three (3) references on this subject. Mr. Archibald L. Clarke's interesting "Essays on Indexing," now running through "The Library World," should also have been mentioned, as well as Mr. Henry B. Wheatley's article "The British Museum Revised Rules for Cataloguing" ("The Library," 1900). The list of cataloguing rules on p. 277 is rather inadequate. Even the revised British Museum rules are omitted. Granted that this book is principally for English librarians, the omission of such important codes as Dr. Dziatzko's and that for the Prussian libraries is very singular. If the book-titles given on p. 65–71 as "The Librarian's Library" had been arranged by subjects instead of alphabetically, it would have been more useful. Some of the books in this list are marked by a star to indicate their being "particularly desirable." Why Cushing's "Initials and Pseudonyms" should be so marked, but not his "Anonyms," is not easy to understand; nor why the first edition of Cutter's "Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue" should be more desirable than the third. That Mrs. Dixson's "Subject-Index to Universal Prose Fiction" is starred can only mean that the author is not familiar with it. By Bolton's "Catalogue of Technical Publications 1665–1882. Washington, 1887" is of course meant his "Catalogue of Scientific and Technical *Periodicals*," of which the first edition, covering the years 1665–1882, was issued in 1885, and the second, carrying the list down to 1895, appeared in 1897. Why Mr. Fletcher's "Co-operative Index to Periodicals" for 1886 should be especially desirable and the previous annual volumes not even included in the list is hard to understand, — particularly as they are all superseded by the first supplement to Poole's Index. The omission of Mr. Fletcher's "A. L. A. Index to General Literature," of which the first edition came out in 1893 and the second in 1901, and which is an indispensable tool for any library, is presumably unintentional. That Langlois's "Manuel de Bibliographie Historique," Paris, 1901, is the second edition of the first part (all that so far has been published), is not indicated. At last it seems somewhat curious to find, in such an "up to date" book as Mr. Brown's, Petzholdt's "Katechisums der Bibliothekenlehre," 1856, marked as "particularly desirable." This book has now chiefly an historical interest, and is for all practical purposes superseded by Dr. Gräsel's often mentioned "Handbuch der Bibliothekslehre," whose previous edition, "Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre," was a recast ("Neubearbeitung") of Petzholdt's book, as still is told on the title-page of the 1902 edition.

Aksel G. S. Josephson.

The Charm of Cookery Books.*

Thoreau, referring to the addition of a patent stove to the furniture of his Walden hut, said that henceforth cooking would be for him not a poetic but a chemic process. Most of us, if the truth were told, would admit that we had never thought of cookery in any other than the latter light. And as for cookery-books, knowing in our darkness only the oilcloth-covered *vade mecum* of the kitchen, we have naturally re-

*My Cookery Books. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

garded their omission from Lamb's catalogue of *biblia a-biblia* merely in the nature of an oversight, or more likely an intentional exclusion of the obvious.

To reveal the poetic charm that once attached to cookery, to prove that the cookery book may be the most delightful of literature, and no doubt also to gratify the proper pride of a collector in an unrivalled collection, has been the threefold aim of Mrs. Pennell in writing her account of "My Cookery Books." She scatters our careless illusions on the subject at the outset.

"The cookery book has every good quality that a book can have. In the first place, it makes a legitimate appeal to the collector, and M. Vicaire and Mr. Hazlitt show what the bibliographer can do with it. Man, the cooking animal, has had from the beginning a cooking literature. What are parts of the Old Testament, of the Vedas, but cookery books? You cannot dip into Athenæus without realizing what an inspiration food and drink always were to the Greek poet. As for the Romans, from Virgil to Horace, from Petronius to Lucian, praise of good eating and drinking was forever their theme, both in prose and in verse. Early French and English historical manuscripts and records are full of cookery; and almost as soon as there was a printing-press cookery books began to be printed, and they have kept on being printed ever since. It would be strange if, among them, there were not a few that provided the excitement of the hunt and the triumph of conquest."

Mrs. Pennell is not of those who collect for the mere sake of collecting. She reads her cookery books, and, moreover, considers that they make the very best sort of reading, — an opinion which readers of her own book will be quite ready to share. Indeed, so persuasive is her charm, that at the end one finds himself bitten with a like enthusiasm, and feels tempted forthwith to begin haunting the book-shops in search of such delightful treasures as are here described.

It is in her shelf of seventeenth-century English books, ranging from Gervase Markham's "English Housewife" to Giles Rose's "Perfect School of Instructions for the Officers of the Mouth," that Mrs. Pennell finds greatest pleasure. Here are such noted names in gastronomical annals as Robert May and Will Rabisha; here also we find the inimitable "Closet" of Sir Kenelm Digby, who cultivated this tenth muse of cookery no less assiduously than his politics or his theology. May and Rabisha were types of the professional cook, the expert in culinary science. But Sir Kenelm, the amateur, is more truly representative of his century. He is the connoisseur in epicurism, writing from the heart rather than the head, and clothing his instructions in language as quaint and refreshing as that of Pepys or Montaigne.

"The cookery books are full of this brocaded language, full of extravagant conceits, full of artificial ornament; a lover writing to his mistress, you would say, rather than a cook or a housewife giving practical directions. After the modern recipe, blunt to the point of brutality; after the 'Take so much of this, add so much of that, and boil, roast, fry,' as the dull case may be, each fresh extravagance, each fresh affectation, is as enchanting as the crook of Lely's ladies or the Silvio of Herrick's verse. I should not want to try the recipes, so appalling often is the combination of savories and sweets, so colossal the proportions. But they were written by artists who had as pretty a talent for turning a phrase as for inventing a new dish. Rose leaves and saffron, musk and 'amber-greece,' orange flower and angelica, are scattered through them, until it seems as if the feast had been spread only for Phillis or Anthea. And no water can be poured into their pots that is not 'fair,' few blossoms chosen as ingredients that are not 'pleasing.' Cakes are 'pretty conceits,' and are garnished 'according to art.' If cider leaves its dregs, these are 'naughty,' and a sweet is recommended because it 'comforteth the Stomach and Heart.' The names of the dishes are a joy: the tanzies of violets or cowslips, and the orangado phraises; the syllabubs and the frumenties, — 'all-tempting Frumenty'; the wiggs and pasties; the eggs in moonshine; the conserves of red roses; the possets without end, almost as lyrical as the poet's, made

> 'With cream of lilies, not of kine,
> And maiden's blush for spiced wine.'

And the drinks: metheglin, — do we not know to the day the date of Pepys' first 'brave cup' of it? — meath, hydromel, hypocras, — a word that carries one to the Guildhall buttery, a certain Lord Mayor's day, where Pepys is gayly tippling; hypocras 'being to the best of my present judgment only a mixed compound drink, and not any wine,' which he had forsworn by solemn vow. 'If I am mistaken, God forgive me! but I hope and do think I am not.'"

Coming to the eighteenth century, we reach the choicest gem of the collection, and indeed the most noted volume in all culinary bibliography, — a first edition in "pot folio" of Hannah Glasse's "Art of Cookery." Mrs. Pennell has particular reason to rejoice in her copy, for it reposed at one time in the library of George Augustus Sala. It is not a little distressing to find that the phrase by which good old Hannah Glasse is now chiefly remembered, the famous "First catch your hare," is here set down as apocryphal. But in the actual identity and mundane existence of the lady herself, whom some critics (presumably dyspeptic) have chosen to regard in the light of a culinary Mrs. Harris, firm belief is expressed by our author. The cookery-book of Hannah Glasse, as she herself modestly disclaims, is "not wrote in the high polite stile" so typical of her day, but the taste of its delicious quality afforded in these pages makes us

wish that some publisher would honor it (and himself) with a fitting reprint.

With May and Rabisha came, as we have said, the professional element in English cookery affairs. Soon thereafter began the invasion of the French *chefs*, whose "kickshaws" and "messes" at first excited the contempt of patriotic Britishers, but before long found permanent places on the national bill of fare. Between the increasing strength of these two influences, the amateur is effectually silenced by the middle of the eighteenth century, or soon after Hannah Glasse's day. Henceforth there are no more little confidences between cook and consumer, no more flattering compromises to the individual taste, no more little allegories and dainty mysteries. Now it is the master-cook, or *chef*, bolstered up with a pedigree of service in various kitchens of the nobility, who from the fulness of his expert knowledge loftily directs us to do thus and so, exactly that and no more. Though the charm of manner, the refreshing *naïveté*, is not always lacking in these latter eighteenth-century books, as a rule the tone is too pontifical to be edifying. Often, too, disdain of the amateur's flowery periods leads to a depressing bluntness.

"'Stick your pig just above the breast-bone,' says Mrs. Elizabeth Raffald, without any preamble; 'run your knife to the heart; when it is dead, put it in cold water.' Whoever, after that, would eat of her pig has more courage than I."

With the beginning of the nineteenth century, Mrs. Pennell stops short in her account. For here the book on cookery seems to change its character completely, becoming for the most part the dull practical affair that all of us are familiar with, the prosaic "kitchen Baedeker," lacking always in grace and not seldom in sense.

Though she devotes an interesting chapter to the foreign books in her collection, it is evident that here Mrs. Pennell loves rather by allowance than with personal love, — to use Walt Whitman's distinction. Following this chapter is the Bibliography, occupying more than a third of the entire volume. The author has not attempted to rival M. Vicaire, with his 2500 entries. She has done no more than prepare a descriptive list of the books that she herself owns, — and even this within certain stated limits. The work is done extremely well, and this part of the book, aside from its value for reference purposes, is not less interesting than the rest.

We should like, were it possible, to devote as much space to the form of Mrs. Pennell's volume as we have to its matter, so excellent an example is it of distinguished bookmaking. Produced by the Riverside Press in an edition limited to 330 copies, it well sustains the reputation of that concern for results in artistic printing hardly equalled by any other American press. It is quarto in size, printed on unbleached Arnold handmade paper, from a plain modern face of type, the page being altogether devoid of ornamentation. The binding is a combination of marbled paper sides and linen back, with paper title-label. A number of illustrations, consisting of old portraits, title-pages, colophons, etc., in facsimile, add a pleasing antiquarian air. These are printed on paper of antique appearance, and mounted on blank pages throughout the book. So successful is the process of reproduction and printing, that these illustrations have every appearance of the originals, and even an expert might, at first glance, think that the volume had been extra-illustrated directly from Mrs. Pennell's collection.

WALDO R. BROWNE.

AN ITALIAN LADY OF THE RENAISSANCE.*

Without doubt Isabella d'Este was the most distinguished woman of the Renaissance. She was well born and well educated, she filled a conspicuous position with conspicuous ability, she was beautiful, and she had good health. She was twenty years old at the time of the French invasion, in 1494; she died in 1539, her long life thus stretching through the momentous years of the decline and fall of Italy. Into the dramatic struggle between pope, emperor, France, and the Italian states, Isabella d'Este was born, the eldest daughter of Ercole, second Duke of Ferrara, and head of the oldest family in Italy, save that of Savoy. At the age of sixteen, Isabella was married to Francesco Gonzaga, fourth Marquis of Mantua. Through her father, her mother, and her husband, she was related to most of the actors in the great national tragedy. Her mother was Eleonora of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples, and the young King Ferdinand, who lost Naples to Charles VIII. of

* ISABELLA D'ESTE, MARCHIONESS OF MANTUA, 1474–1539. A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady). Illustrated. London: John Murray. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

France, was her cousin. Her younger sister, Beatrice d'Este, married Lodovico Sforza, called *Il Moro*, that Duke of Milan who invited the French into Italy, and thereby lost his duchy and died miserably in the dungeons of Loches. Elizabetta Gonzaga, her sister-in-law and most intimate friend, was the wife of Guidobaldo Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, whose state was twice treacherously seized, once by Cæsar Borgia, and again by Lorenzo dei Medici. Elizabetta Gonzaga was celebrated alike for her virtues and her misfortunes, and is the Duchess of Urbino whose praises are so devotedly sounded by Count Baldessare Castiglione, in *Il Cortegiano*. Another kinsman was the Connétable de Bourbon, son of Isabella's sister-in-law, Chiara Gonzaga and Gilbert de Montpensier. The marriage of Lucrezia Borgia to Isabella's brother, Duke Alfonso d'Este, made a connection with the papal court of Alexander VI., and led later to a second French alliance, when Lucrezia's son, Duke Ercole II., married Renée, daughter of Louis XII. and sister to Queen Claude. By these various marriages the little court of Mantua became personally related to the courts of Ferrara, Naples, Milan, Urbino, Rome, and France. The marriages reveal the statecraft of the time. Isabella d'Este was no match-maker, but she was the clever woman of her family, much cleverer than her husband, who was a blunt soldier, a better general than diplomatist, and often absent in the field. On these occasions he left his wife to govern the marquisate, and her success in maintaining the integrity of a small and comparatively poor state through more than forty years of incessant war and intrigue, in which almost everybody else went down, sometimes more than once, explains Cardinal Bembo's eulogy of her, "the wisest and most fortunate of women." An extant letter from Isabella d'Este to her son, the first Duke of Mantua, shows that in general she considered the papal alliance safest for Mantua. But at this time, 1521, she had already permitted the young Federico to make a long visit at the French court, and later she entertained the Emperor, Charles V., magnificently in Mantua.

The most dramatic bit of politics in which Isabella d'Este was engaged, characteristic at once of her and of her time, is the story of the red hat. She determined that her third son, Ercole, should be a cardinal, and had in vain asked for his elevation from Pope after Pope. When Clement VII. was elected to the Holy See, in 1525, Isabella, who had been a widow for six years, went to Rome to be on the spot. There she took the Colonna palace and there she remained for two years, never so completely absorbed in collecting works of art as to lose sight of the cardinalate. Pope Clement hesitated, intrigued, and put her off, and Isabella went on buying medals and antiques. Guicciardini quotes the French ambassador, Du Bellay, to the effect that when the imperial allies were actually under the walls of Rome the terrified Pope summoned Renzo da Ceri and ordered him to collect at once one thousand men to defend the city. But it was impossible to raise as many ducats. In his extremity Pope Clement thought of the lady in the Colonna palace. He appointed five new cardinals, each of whom paid forty thousand ducats, about half a million dollars, into the papal treasury. On Sunday, May 5, 1527, Cardinal Pizzino carried a red hat to the Marchesa of Mantua in the Palazzo Colonna. The sack of Rome began at dawn on Monday, May 6. The one obstacle that Isabella d'Este could not overcome until the stress of the eleventh hour was the fact that her nephew, the Connétable de Bourbon, was leading the imperial army, and her second son, Ferrante, was captain of a Spanish troop in it. This string to her bow now saved her. The palace of the Marchesa of Mantua and the Cancellaria, occupied by Cardinal Colonna, were the only two houses in Rome that escaped spoliation. For a week Isabella was practically a prisoner, but at the end of that time her son Ferrante, with a strong Spanish guard, escorted her out of Rome. She carried with her many art treasures collected during the two years, and the red hat, which she had the pleasure herself of placing on her son's head. Ercole Gonzaga was in his twenty-second year when his mother made him a cardinal; he was forty when he presided over the Council of Trent.

It is, however, in her relations to the art and literature of the Renaissance that Isabella d'Este is most interesting. She was an intelligent and, for her means, munificent patron of art, and employed agents in all the large cities of Italy to keep her informed as to what was going on in the world of art and archæology. The sculptor, Christoforo Romano, was her confidential adviser for many years. Christoforo's friend, the Knight Templar Fra Sabbà da Castiglione, exiled to the island of Rhodes, wrote to her that in the garden of the Grand Master there were "many excellent sculptures

lying despised and uncared for, exposed to wind and rain, which made him feel as if the bones of his father lay unburied." The Marchesa of Mantua collected her art treasures in her Studio of the Grotta in the castello, a suite of rooms whose walls were hung with pictures by Mantegna, Costa, Perugino, Bellini, and Correggio. A series of these pictures, now in the Galerie des Sept Mètres of the Louvre, were called "triumphs" and were produced by successive orders of Isabella d'Este in carrying out a general scheme. Having a definite idea of the "triumph" she wished depicted, Isabella communicated it to the humanist poet, Paride da Ceresara, who returned to her an elaborate *fantasia* of the subject. This *fantasia* she sent to the painter, together with threads showing the exact dimensions of the proposed picture, and information as to the place it was to occupy, the light, neighboring pictures or objects in the Studio, and the like. Braghirolli counted fifty-three letters written by Isabella d'Este to the artist and her agents before Perugino's "Triumph of Chastity" was finally hung on her walls. The only great painter out of whom Isabella got no work was Leonardo da Vinci. The *fantasia* in this case was simple enough, "a youthful Christ of about twelve years," but Leonardo could not be brought to tie his genius to a lady's ribbons, and the picture was never painted. This fact may not be without significance as to the red chalk drawing in the Louvre, reputed to be of Isabella d'Este by Leonardo. Mrs. Ady accepts the repute and furnishes a copy of the drawing for the frontispiece of the first volume of her work. Signor Luzio, director of the Royal Archives of Mantua, in an article in the *Emporium* on Isabella's portraits, declines to accept the drawing as her likeness, and indeed a comparison of the frontispiece with the medal portrait of Christoforo Romano, figured at page 170, would seem to sustain Signor Luzio's judgment. Apart from the doubtful drawing in the Louvre, it is a question whether any woman of the Renaissance sat more often to artists than Isabella d'Este. At different ages, her portrait was painted by Raphael's father, Giovanni Santi, by Andrea Mantegna, the Mantuan court painter, by Gianfrancesco Maineri, by Lorenzo Costa, by Francia, and by Titian twice, an original and a copy of Francia. In the seventeenth century Rubens copied both of Titian's portraits. It is a pity that Titian's original portrait, described in the inventory of the pictures of Charles I. as a "Duchess of Mantua, in a red gowne," came to light in England only last year, too late to be printed in Mrs. Ady's book.

There was something Greek in Isabella d'Este's type of mind, art-loving and full of intellectual curiosity, ever desirous to learn some new thing, *desiderosa di cosa nova*, as she said of herself. She carried on a large correspondence and had a curious faculty for getting early news of things. Messer Pandolfo Pico della Mirandola wrote to her Easter Eve, 1520, of the death of Raphael on Good Friday night:

> "Here we talk of nothing but the death of this great man, who has ended his first life at the age of thirty-three. His second life, that immortal fame which knows neither time nor death, will endure eternally, both by reason of his works and by the labors of scholars who will write his praises, and who will find in him a never failing theme."

Within five weeks after the *Niña* dropped anchor in the little harbor of Palos, the news reached Mantua that "a man named Columbus has lately discovered an island for the King of Spain, on which are men of our height but of copper-colored skin, with noses like apes."

One of the most interesting of Isabella d'Este's correspondents was the papal nuncio, Francesco Chiericati, who gave her a great deal of information about the lands and peoples he visited in the course of various diplomatic missions. Chiericati introduced to her his servant, the chevalier Antonio Pigafetta, of Vicenza, who, "for to see the marvels of the ocean," accompanied Magellan in the first circumnavigation of the globe. Pigafetta went to see Isabella at her request and took with him his journal kept during those three years

> "Of moving accidents by flood and field,"

which Chiericati had described to her as "a divine thing."

A letter from Chiericati to Isabella dated Middelburg, Zealand, 28th August, 1517, contains an entertaining account of his trip to Ireland, during the summer of that year, to see the celebrated Purgatory of St. Patrick in Lough Derg. The papal legate prudently declined to enter the purgatorial cave of the saint, but waited outside for his companions for ten weary days, during which time, he says, he ate up the greater part of the food of the pilgrims, who were fasting within on bread and water. The comfortable nuncio did not, however, escape purgatory after all, for on the return journey, he records of Down: "In this

place I could not walk about the streets without being pursued by people, who came running out of their houses to kiss my clothes, when they heard I was the Pope's nuncio, so I was forced to stay in. Such is the annoyance which arises from over-much religion! But the good bishop [an Italian] treated me very kindly, and gave me some excellent fishing."

Isabella d'Este's library of the Grotta was quite as unique as her paintings, sculptures, and *objets d'art*. For fifty years she collected books, not only rare manuscripts and illuminated books, but French and Spanish romances, the Aldine classics, Latin translations from the Greek, and contemporary Italian literature. Poets, novelists, and humanists alike sent their works to the great lady who read everything. Trissino described her in his *Ritratti*, and sent her a *canzone*, to "My Lady Isabella playing on the Lute," which celebrates her charms at the age of forty-seven. Bernardo Tasso presented her his book of poems, *Il Libro degli Amori*, with a pretty letter. Once during an illness, her brother, Cardinal d'Este, dispatched Ariosto to her, who beguiled the weariness of convalescence by reading to her the *Orlando Furioso*. Later the poet sent her a copy of the third edition of his poem, containing the famous lines in her praise, beginning

"D'opere illustre e di bei studi amica"

By way of thanks Isabella invited Ariosto to Mantua to meet the Emperor Charles V.

The novelist, Bandello, lived for two or three years in the Dominican monastery in Mantua, and many of the ladies and gentlemen of Isabella d'Este's court figure in his pages. There is the Marquis Francesco, fond of rough jests; his brother Giovanni, "as honest and sensible a man as ever lived"; Paride da Ceresara, "a man after the heart of Terence, *qui nihil humani a se alienum putat*"; Aldo Manuzio, the printer; Pomponazzi, the skeptical Bolognese professor; Alessandro Baesso, Isabella's seneschal, "old in years, but singularly merry in disposition"; and Madama herself, coming into the company announced by the barking of her pet dogs, and perhaps starting a discussion on the distinction between wit and humor. Oddly enough, Bandello dedicates to the serene and correct Marchesa of Mantua his tragical story of the loves and crimes of the Countess of Celant, "The Insatiate Countess" of John Marston. The dedication is of a piece with the letter Isabella d'Este wrote for Bandello, vouching for his "religious and modest life," and begging the vicar-general of the Dominicans "to hold him dear, and to honor him as his infinite virtues deserved."

Isabella d'Este was a woman of the Renaissance. Unlike Vittoria Colonna and Marguerite of Valois, she was not affected by the new doctrines of the Reformation. In Ariosto's phrase, her religion was "that of other people." Her fate as a wife was not different from that of women of her time generally, but her own family relations were simple and domestic. Although she led an active life, full of many interests, she was the mother of eight children of whom she reared six. An anecdote related in the Ferrarese Archives illustrates Isabella d'Este's personal attitude towards contemporary manners. At the marriage of her brother, Alfonso d'Este, to Lucrezia Borgia, she refused to allow any of her ladies to be present at the representation of Plautus's comedy, *Casina*, which she described as "immoral beyond words."

This play, by the way, Mrs. Ady calls *Cassaria*, confusing Plautus with Ariosto. It is unfortunate that with her undoubted gift for popularization Mrs. Ady has not known better her limitations. More discreetly she might have written an entertaining account of Isabella d'Este in one volume. Instead, she prints an imposing array of authorities which have the flimsiest relation to her text, or none at all, and her publisher has had to pay an indemnity to the two Italian scholars most grievously exploited. Mrs. Ady has agreed not to sanction an Italian translation of her book. If it comes out again in English, it is to be hoped that it will be carefully revised. The readable English style leaves something to be desired in taste as well as grammar. Raphael as "the Urbinate," St. Peter as "the Prince of the Apostles," and Lucrezia Borgia "washing her head" run on all fours as English, and it is not English to the manner born.

Proper names throughout Mrs. Ady's work are most uncertain. "Girolamo da Casio" (I. 320) appears as "Girolamo di Casio" (II. 311) and "Girolamo Casio" (I. 388). "Brogna" (I. 72) is "Brognina" (II. 81), but she is indexed as two persons (II. 396). It only adds to the mystery shrouding the fate of Michael Angelo's Sleeping Cupid to refer to it (I. 272) as "Michel Angelo's sleeping Cupids." And why should Mrs. Ady quote Shakespeare from the "Quarterly Review"?

MARY AUGUSTA SCOTT.

Briefs on New Books.

With Stevenson in the Adirondacks and elsewhere.

In August, 1887, with his mother, wife, and stepson, Robert Louis Stevenson started for America and the Adirondacks in quest of health. After a rigorous but bracing winter at Saranac, the party proceeded to California and set sail in the yacht Casco for the Marquesas Islands. Having cruised about, with longer and shorter pauses at different points in the South Seas, they recrossed the line and found themselves in Honolulu at the end of January, 1889. Mrs. Margaret Isabella (Balfour) Stevenson, the proud and devoted mother of her famous son, left a pleasant record of these wanderings in letters home, now collected and published under the title, "From Saranac to the Marquesas and Beyond" (imported by the Scribners). The experiences chronicled are as varied as the degrees of temperature experienced in passing from a winter in the Adirondacks to a summer in the tropics. To beguile the tedium of the cruise, the party used to "decline and fall," after the manner of Silas Wegg and Mr. Boffin. With the dusky denizens of the southern seas they struck up friendly relations; and it is this disposition to enter into the spirit of all that was new and interesting and wholesome that made their outing so enjoyable to themselves, and Mrs. Stevenson's account of it so entertaining to the reader. The editor, Miss Marie Clothilde Balfour, has supplied footnotes, an index, and fifty fine-print pages of illustrative matter drawn from a considerable range of sources, notably from Herman Melville, whose vivid pictures of south-sea life are regarded by Miss Balfour as more trustworthy than they are commonly considered. For some reason she repeatedly refers to his "Omoo" as "Omua." Two unfamiliar portraits of the boy Stevenson and three of his mother are among the illustrations. An Introduction by Mrs. Stevenson's brother, Dr. George W. Balfour, contains some items of interest concerning the Balfour family and the old manse where they lived.

A trio of little dramas.

Possibly no other of our American poet-dramatists has Mr. Francis Howard Williams's acquaintance with the technique of the stage. As a result, the three little dramas in his new volume, "At the Rise of the Curtain" (Badger), seem ready-made for the use of the theatre. The speeches in them are short, there is a continual movement, and theatrical effects abound. The pieces are tragic in theme, though the last one ends happily. The longest, "Holyrood," is a new study of Mary Stuart, a projection of the scenes incident to the murder of Riccio. We are inclined to think that nothing the Queen of Scots did in her lifetime was so deplorable as the apologetic histories and plays she has been the occasion of since her death. Scott's picture of her was frankly romantic, and, slurring over the darker passages of her history, is full of charm. Schiller's play is cast in large dramatic form, but as far as reality is concerned, is hardly more than a myth. Mr. Swinburne's vast and elaborate apology for and explanation of her character seems to us poor drama and poor art. A thoroughly bad woman, who is admitted to be bad, may be a great dramatic figure, *vide* Cleopatra and Becky Sharp; but a bad woman who poses, or is posed, as rather better than an angel, is simply detestable. Mr. Williams does not apologize for Mary, and he has at least given the essentials of her character and situation in terse, bright form. The other two pieces we think are much better. "Nemesis" is a story of Milan, of the fifteenth century. It relates the revenge planned by Alfeo, a court jester, against Sforza, the great mercenary captain of the day, for the seduction of his wife. It is told in terse lines full of wit and fire, and is worked up to a thoroughly dramatic crisis. In fact, the acting capabilities of the piece seem to us remarkably good. We are not sure that psychologically Mr. Williams has quite made out his case; for the emotion of gratitude, which at the last moment overpowers Alfeo's hatred and makes him take upon himself the death he had planned for his enemy, seems to us a trifle overstrained. "Marie del Carmen" is the most human and beautiful of Mr. Williams's trio of curtain-raisers. It tells the story of a Spanish woman who hides and saves her husband from the search of a detachment of French soldiers. The situation is this: Her husband is hidden in the house, and she is given half an hour to disclose his hiding-place on the penalty of the loss of her baby. Meanwhile a sentry is placed over her, and her business is to use her time in moving the soldier to permit her husband's escape. There is a vague resemblance in the situation to that scene in Dumas where Lady Winter seduces the Puritan officer Fenton from his duty. But Mr. Williams's heroine works only with the noblest and most exalted means of persuasion, and it is a tribute to her purity and devotedness that we feel the sentinel hero is justified, in the end, in yielding to human emotion, and, by the most direct dereliction of duty, aiding the escape.

Reminiscences of an army nurse.

A Massachusetts woman of mature years, left a widow just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, found relief for her sorrow in the vocation of nurse in the hospitals of the Union Army on the Atlantic coast. The advent of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, spurred her again to the same occupation; and, going to Germany, she succeeded, after some difficulty, in securing employment in the Prussian field and post hospitals in France. Out of this duplicated experience came numerous letters to friends in Massachusetts, from this nurse, Mrs. Mary Phinney von Olnhausen, and a fragmentary "Diary" or "Autobiography," written by her at the time. These have been preserved by her friends, and since her death have been edited by loving hands, and made the basis of a newly-published

volume entitled "Adventures of an Army Nurse in Two Wars" (Little, Brown, & Co.) The hospital services of this lady during the Civil War were so efficient as to win her hearty commendation while that war was still going on, and their illustration in these reminiscences will revive the war-time recollections of many readers. These papers have not been so over-edited as to rob them of the flavor and feeling of the strenuous time in which they were written, and their genuineness and contemporaneousness are unmistakable. Mrs. von Olnhausen was a keen observer and an interesting narrator. Her description of the deficiencies and hardships of a "convalescent camp" of the Civil War is faithful and vivid, as the writer of this notice can testify from his own recollection of a similar institution of the same period. The harsh treatment which military necessity often imposed upon wounded and sick soldiers, the unnecessarily rough conduct of some army surgeons, the genial manners of many others, and the embarrassments surrounding a woman nurse in camp and hospital, are all sharply portrayed. Contrast is inevitably suggested between the best work of the medical profession in those days and surgical achievements in more recent years. But it is notable that this experienced and capable nurse testified, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, to the inferior work of the surgeons in that conflict, as contrasted with the accomplishments of American surgery nearly a decade earlier. What she relates of the malingering of some of the rank and file, the quest of inefficient officers for "soft places," and the eagerness of both active and inactive holders of position, in both staff and line, to divert to their own use supplies and dainties intended for the sick, seems a prophetic suggestion of the greed and "graft" with which the American public is recently becoming too painfully familiar. The eminently unselfish character of the work of this brave lady won for her the rare honor of the Iron Cross of Prussia.

Sensible articles about book-binding.

If ever a literary censorship is established in this land of the free, it may well be on account of the exasperation of the free with misleading and inexact book-titles. The careless christening of a book is oftentimes the reason for its only fault, but it is a most trying blemish. Miss S. T. Prideaux has made a volume of eight magazine articles—pleasant articles and well-written, but nothing can be slighter than eight magazine articles unless it be nine, — to which she has given the name "Bookbinders and their Craft" (Scribner). It is an admirable title in itself, broad-minded, comprehensive, and would do so well on the back of an encyclopædia that one is afraid, if Miss Prideaux ever publishes a really exhaustive volume, she will regret this early prodigality. They who are all the Bookbinders and half the title, are Roger Payne, treated individually; some modern French and some early Italians, treated collectively; and some minor craftsmen and almost legendary schools of a somewhat crepuscular character, found in the byways aside from the great historic highway along which the craft has developed and declined. There is also a review of "Les Relieurs Français" by M. Thoinan, and some notes on pattern-making. All in all the information contained is neither massive nor overwhelming, but the book has a distinct and grateful quality, being written with that interest which comes when long years of acquaintance with a subject has developed a recognition of essentials. The papers on "Some English and Scotch Bindings," "Roger Payne," and "Early Stamped Bindings" have the most interest, partly from a sort of quiet aloofness of the matter and partly because Miss Prideaux's style of description, which is somewhat quiet and aloof also, seems to fit the subject. It is very pleasant to find a specialist who can write about her subject with a modified rapture that maintains true values. Miss Prideaux does this, and if the historic light she turns on has not the full power of noon, it is however a very pleasant dawn or twilight which, after all, is much better for some localities. Some of the things of which Miss Prideaux writes are interesting to happen on, to understand, and to know about, and none the less so because achieved through the medium of a cool, sane style that dominates adjectives and uses emphasis with all the discretion of a musical direction. "Ma non troppo" says the score, and Miss Prideaux somehow manages the "non troppo"—always excepting in the title. Her notes on pattern-making and design leave one calm in the same manner as the historical essays. They are not epoch-making nor revelations, but then there is no particular reason why one should expect them to be. As the unimpassioned utterance of Miss Prideaux's experience one can excuse them quietly and disagree with all if one will, without the acceleration of a single heart-beat, but always with the conviction that the lady has some knowledge of, and sympathy for, her subject. The book is of a convenient size, is nicely bound, and well illustrated.

Some famous mysteries and controversies.

The essays contained in Mr. Andrew Lang's latest volume, "The Valet's Tragedy" (Longmans), are described by their author as "studies in secret history." There are twelve of these studies, but only half of them really belong to the field of history. The initial essay is an effort to penetrate a little further into the mystery of the Man with the Iron Mask. Mr. Lang agrees with those who hold that this famous individual was merely an inoffensive valet who, it was feared, might be in possession of secrets which in reality he knew nothing about. While the author's theory and conclusion in the case seem plausible and are probably correct, they cannot be said to be fully established. The second essay is devoted to the valet's master, in the hope of throwing some light on the secret of the servant but confessedly without success. Of considerable interest is the study of the Amy Robsart mystery, which, how-

ever, is left unsolved. Still, the author does show that there is no basis for the charge that Queen Elizabeth had knowledge of Amy's impending death. The essays on the false Joan of Arc, the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, and the fate of James de la Cloche (a natural son of Charles II.) are of minor importance. Students of literature will be interested in the ballad studies, "The Queen's Marie" and "The Mystery of Lord Bateman," in which the author displays extended knowledge of his subject and great familiarity with his field. In the closing essay the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is taken up, and the claims of the Baconians subjected to a most searching analysis which clearly shows their position to be untenable. As a piece of literary polemics this is a brilliant effort. The remaining studies, dealing with such themes as the "voices" of Joan of Arc and certain historic ghosts, will doubtless interest students of psychology, but they can hardly be termed studies in secret history. The volume is of the popular type, and is written in Mr. Lang's vigorous though good-natured English. While the essays do not contribute much toward the solution of the mysteries discussed, the author has accomplished something in the way of eliminating certain current errors, and the volume has its value.

A history of classical scholarship.

Dr. J. E. Sandys, Public Orator in the University of Cambridge, has been at work for some years past upon the task of tracing the history of classical scholarship down through the centuries, from its beginnings in the Athenian age to the Revival of Learning. The volume now issued as a result of his researches comes only to the year 1350, as the mass of material has outgrown the limits originally set. A second volume is to follow, and is well on its way to completion. We had looked forward to this work with a lively hope that the subject would be treated in a readable manner, and the part of classical scholarship in the development of European civilization clearly and philosophically pointed out. We have read this initial volume through with a growing sense of disappointment. It is distinctly not readable, and it makes practically no attempt to fix the place of classical scholarship as a force in the development of the race. It is simply an enormous mass of facts about hundreds of men and a few women who gave more or less attention to the study of the language, literature, and art of Greece and Rome during the period in question. Large numbers of these facts seem completely isolated and unimportant, and if Dr. Sandys was aware of any vital relation which they sustain to his subject he has denied his readers the benefit of his knowledge. The volume is divided into six "books," treating respectively of the Athenian Age, the Alexandrian Age, the Roman Age of Latin Scholarship, the Roman Age of Greek Scholarship, the Byzantine Age, and the Middle Ages in the West. The typical chapter in any one of these divisions is as indicated above, simply a collection of facts, with the veriest minimum of illuminating discussion, concerning individual "scholars." Perhaps very few classical scholars are satisfied with Professor Saintsbury's campaigns in their territory, but for any really vital knowledge of the subject of the book before us we should prefer to send the ordinary intelligent reader rather to the first volume of Saintsbury's "History of Criticism." We are sorry to make these strictures, for Dr. Sandys has heretofore done great and lasting service to the cause of classical learning, both Greek and Roman. (Macmillan.)

A dubious work on Japanese art.

It was hardly necessary for Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann to explain in the preface to his "Japanese Art" (L. C. Page & Co.) that the book is not intended for experts and connoisseurs, so glaringly obvious is the author's lack of knowledge of his subject. Mistakes that the merest tyro should have no difficulty in avoiding abound on almost every page. In many instances the Japanese proper names are so spelled as to be almost unrecognizable; nor is there uniformity in the orthographic errors. For Tokugawa we read "Takugawa," "Takigawa," and even "Fukugawa." Instead of Sakya-muni we have "Sakia"; the great Sessha is made to masquerade as "Sesshin"; Shokwado is metamorphosed into "Shioukada"; while as to "Husuyuma Moro," it would be a clever expert that could discover his identity. This list could be extended almost indefinitely. More serious is the distorted perspective that exalts the artists of the popular school of the eighteenth century above the giants of the past. Kuniyoshi may have been "a wild unrestrained talent, with an imagination that was neither to bend nor to break," but the world will scarcely agree with the author in regarding Utamaro as "the most ethereal of painters." And the explanation of that artist's reason for using geishas and courtesans as models is, to say the least, amusing. There is an excellent chapter on modern Japanese art, and an intelligent description of the technical methods of the Japanese painters. But the good in the book is so buried in the mass of misstatements, slipshod phrases, and "fine writing," that like Gratiano's reasons it may be compared to "two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff." A few of the illustrations are well-chosen; one is placed upside down; and the plate entitled "lacquer-work" is a reproduction of a piece of cloisonné enamel. Mr. Hartmann asserts that "in looking at a statue the optical conciousness can not readily be divided." Possibly this may apply also to looking at enamels!

A new field of Napoleonic study.

It is a remarkable fact that while there have been many contributors to the military and diplomatic history of the Napoleonic period, very little has been attempted on the civics of that period. This deficiency has furnished a field for original study on a

wide topic to Mr. Herbert A. L. Fisher, whose first results are now presented in a volume entitled "Studies in Napoleonic Statesmanship in Germany" (Oxford University Press). The author tells us that "no complete history of the civil side of the Napoleonic Empire has yet appeared, and indeed, while so much material still remains unpublished and unexplored, it is unlikely that the great work will be accomplished in this generation." His present purpose is therefore to furnish a provisional account which, while not in any way claiming finality of treatment, shall at least be of value in indicating new lines of research. This purpose has been admirably fulfilled, for his treatment of conditions in Germany, both before and during the time of French control, is first of all notable in the evidence furnished of the vast unworked sources of information reposing in the archives of various German states. These Mr. Fisher has investigated sufficiently to afford him some striking and original results. Hanover, for example, is shown to have been burdened with such an antiquated and incompetent form of government as to explain in part the readiness with which its citizens submitted to Napoleonic control. The facts here brought out are largely those of constitutional form and governmental machinery; but the dryness of such description is relieved by carefully drawn portraits of the men responsible for the working of that machinery. In other ways, also, Mr. Fisher has succeeded in relieving the tedium of minute investigation, for he has great discrimination in the choice of words, and much power in convincing summation. It is his purpose, if the work be well received, to follow it with volumes on France, Italy, Holland, and Belgium. Of that favorable reception there can be no doubt; for even if, as is inevitable in studies of this nature, criticisms are made on the accuracy of this or that historical incident, there can be but one opinion of the service rendered by Mr. Fisher in opening a new field for historical investigation.

More letters of Bismarck.

Another volume of Bismarck's correspondence has recently been published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., — "Bismarck's Letters to his Wife from the Seat of War, 1870–1871." In the letters published some three years ago those of this period were not included, and it was supposed that they were withheld because they might arouse animosity in official circles. But this, it seems, was not the case. These letters had been preserved by the Chancellor's wife in a locked casket, which was not opened at the time of her death. A year ago they were found, and last May were given to the public. The collection is thoroughly enjoyable, the quantity (a little over a hundred pages in all) being just enough to give the flavor of the larger collection without the sense of weariness produced by contemplating the stout volumes of the former series. The tone is naturally very intimate, often humorous or ironical. The breaking off of negotiations with Favre in September of 1870 because the French "still get the gripes so severely about Alsace," or the remark in a postscript, "Birthday of the King of Bavaria and I without my decorations," are examples in point. The Chancellor's attitude on the siege of Paris and the bombardment of the forts is very sharply stated. A very interesting, almost pathetic, letter is the one describing the interview with Napoleon after Sedan. From another point of view the postscript on January 9, 1871, is interesting: "Read Psalm 27 yesterday in bed and fell asleep comforted with verse 14." The thought of trust in God is a dominant note throughout the letters, though his confidence that the "Lord will not intervene" in behalf of France is apt to provoke a smile. The translation here presented was made by Arnim Harder and is generally idiomatic and satisfactory, though an occasional phrase as "remained on the field" hardly gives the thought of the original. The volume has also an interesting introduction by Mr. Walter Littlefield. The absence of any index is to be regretted.

A Southern soldier, educator, and theologian.

In Professor Thomas Cary Johnson's "Life and Letters of Robert Lewis Dabney" (Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.), we have a full account of the long and useful career of an eminent Southern educator and theologian. The name Dabney (d'Aubigné) indicates good Huguenot ancestry, and the Virginia family appears to have upheld the honored traditions of its origin. Educated at the University of Virginia, Dr. Dabney was called to the chair of church history and polity at Union Theological Seminary, Hampden-Sidney, Va., and in later life to that of moral and mental philosophy at the University of Texas. He served in the Confederate army, four months as chaplain, and then, after two days devoted to Halleck's "Articles of War," four months as chief of staff to Stonewall Jackson, whose biography he afterward wrote. He was a zealous preacher as well as teacher. Uncompromising in his adherence to the old school of Southern Presbyterianism, he opposed all movements for uniting with the Northern section of that church, and was equally hostile toward the proposed Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. Professor Johnson's book is, from cover to cover, a glowing eulogy, and cannot fail to please the relatives and friends of the deceased. Frequent extracts from Dr. Dabney's writings, both prose and verse, are given, as well as two portraits of him and several views of college buildings. Of his surviving children the best-known is President Charles W. Dabney of the University of Tennessee.

Short history of Greek sculpture.

The old Greeks delighted in delineating nature in her most perfect development; and their consummate knowledge of the human form, combined with their exquisite craftsmanship, have given to the world the

greatest sculptures in the whole range of art-history. The surviving works of their artists, abundant though fragmentary, are preserved in the museums of all the principal capitals of Europe, and are familiar to us through plaster and bronze casts to be found in most of our galleries and art schools. A study of these sculptures trains the faculty for observation, and cultivates a taste for pleasing forms and a power of seeing the ideal in the actual. It is to assist in such a study, chiefly among the young, that Miss Helen Edith Legge has provided "A Short History of the Ancient Greek Sculptors" (James Pott & Co.), wherein is traced the development of the sculptor's art from the time of the wooden images of the gods attributed by tradition to Daedalus, Dipœnus, and Scyllis, down to the time of Pheidias in the fifth century, B. C., when Greek art reached its zenith. The author's account of the sculptors is not only illustrated with admirable pictures of some of the more notable of their surviving works, but also by comments upon their art, stimulating a study of their scope and meaning. Although evidently intended for youthful readers, and avoiding all technical language, the book is valuable for more advanced art students, and might be found useful as a book of ready reference by all students of Greek art. Professor Percy Gardner, of Oxford, furnishes a few pages of introduction, which are like most introductions to books of this character — unnecessary.

The philosophy of road mending.

The eleventh impression of Michael Fairless's "The Roadmender" comes from Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., in an ornate but inartistic binding, and with several quaint illustrations that emphasize in rather crude fashion the symbolism of the text. The sketches set forth the claim of roadmending, literal and figurative, to be the ideal means of earning a livelihood, at least for the "vagrant child of nature." Their philosophy is contentment with the simple life, joy in service and in the free gifts of the great outdoor world, and sympathetic relations with one's fellows, brute and human. There is nothing iconoclastic or recondite about the author's view of life, but his breadth of sympathy that enables him to turn quickly and eagerly from one interest to another, his steadfast courage and sweetness of spirit, and his simple, unaffected style of writing, account easily for the popularity of the book. Its title is taken from that of the first sketch. The other two, "Out of the Shadow" and "At the White Gate," tell how the Roadmender clung to his philosophy in the face of illness and death; and how, forced to leave the "lonely companionship" of the road and its denizens, he found new interests in a London hospital, and great joy, a little later, in coming back, even as a helpless onlooker, to the road with its sunny, flower-girt meadows and its White Gate, symbol to him of the entrance into another world.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"Vanity Fair," in three volumes, inaugurates the new "Kensington" Thackeray, published by subscription by the Messrs. Scribner. There are to be thirty-two volumes, printed from new plates made by Mr. De Vinne, and abundantly illustrated, both with the original drawings and with additional portraits and views. The volumes will appear at the rate of three every month. This is evidently to be an edition of Thackeray pure and simple, without impertinent editorial matter, and the execution of the work is such as to deserve the highest praise. In their general form the volumes approach closely to the model set by the publishers in their recent edition of Tourguénieff.

More than forty years ago, the late George Cruikshank made a series of drawings on wood for the illustration of "The Pilgrim's Progress." These drawings, left in the possession of Mr. Edwin Truman, a friend of the artist, have remained unpublished up to the present time, when they have afforded the Oxford University Press an excellent pretext for a new edition of Bunyan's allegory. This edition is a sumptuous affair, beautifully printed in old-fashioned typography on handmade paper, and limited to a thousand copies. Of the illustrations themselves little can be said that is good. With a few exceptions, they are trivial and carelessly drawn, and by no means represent the genius of the artist. We are not surprised that they should have lain in a portfolio all these years.

A pretty pocket edition of Holbein's "Dance of Death," with a prefatory note by Mr. Austin Dobson, is published by the Scott-Thaw Co. The designs are printed direct from the blocks originally engraved by Messrs. Bonner and John Byfield for Douce's edition of 1833, — the best imitations on wood, according to Mr. Linton. Thus being reproduced in the same medium as the originals (though the latter were cut and not engraved), they have an interest not found in the usual photographic reproductions. The book is printed on Japanese paper, and issued in a limited edition.

Shakespeare, in three volumes, and Keats, in one, are now added to the select company of Mr. Henry Frowde's "Oxford Miniature Poets." We are glad to have them both in this exquisite setting, and the Shakespeare especially is a real boon. The tragedies are in one volume, the comedies in another, the histories, poems, and sonnets in the third. Mr. W. J. Craig is responsible for the text and for a glossary in each volume. There are many "pocket" editions of Shakespeare to be had, but for real compactness, convenience, and perfection in printing none can compare with this.

Mr. Lionel Strachey has added another to his translations from the French, choosing this time the memoirs of Madame Le Brun. His rendering, which is fluent and readable, is less literal than the anonymous version of 1879; but it hardly appears that anything has been gained by this freedom of treatment. The thirty-five letters, or chapters, as he calls them, have been regrouped into eighteen, with excisions to bring the work into uniformity with the translator's versions of the Countess Potocka's memoirs and the "Memoirs of a Contemporary." Three distinguishing features which go far toward justifying this new translation are the thirty-two reproductions from Mme. Le Brun's portraits of eminent persons, the chronological list of her paintings, and the index. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

NOTES.

Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co. send us a treatise on "Bridge Tactics," by Mr. R. F. Foster, the well-known whist specialist.

The Messrs. Putnam publish a charmingly-printed edition of "The Odes of Anacreon," in Moore's paraphrase, with a series of illustrations designed by M. Girodet de Roussy.

"A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin, and Other Stories from Elsewhere," by Miss Frances Aymar Mathews, author of "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," will appear shortly from the press of Mr. Robert Grier Cooke.

It is understood that Professor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, is completing a new book, upon which he has been engaged for some time, entitled "The Citizen," being a study of the Individual and the Government.

Mr. Daniel Munro Wilson's interesting volume entitled "Where American Independence Began" is issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a second edition, containing considerable new matter and a number of additional illustrations.

Two new volumes in the "Temple Bible" comprise "Tobit and the Babylonian Apocryphal Writings," edited by Professor A. H. Sayce, and "Wisdom and the Jewish Apocryphal Writings," edited by Mr. W. B. Stevenson. The Messrs. Lippincott are the American publishers of this series.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publish in a single volume "The Poetical Works of John Townsend Trowbridge," thus doing belated justice to one who has been for half a century past one of the most popular American writers of verse. A fine portrait of the venerable author serves as a frontispiece.

"Months and Moods" is the title of a fifteen-year (1901–1915) calendar, "versified and diversified" by Mr. Edward Curtis, and published by the Grafton Press. The verses are original poems on the seasons, the work of Mr. Curtis, and the whole calendar is a substantially-bound book, which it had to be to promise fifteen years of use.

A standard edition of the complete works of Ben Jonson, comprising probably nine octavo volumes, is to be published by the Oxford University Press. The Delegates of the Press have secured the coöperation of Prof. C. H. Herford and of Mr. Percy Simpson, who have been engaged for ten years or more on a critical examination of Jonson's text.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish this spring a comprehensive and timely book by Prof. Nicholas Paine Gilman on "Methods of Industrial Peace." The subjects dealt with are Trade-Unionism, Employers' Associations, Collective Bargaining, Labor Disputes, and the various forms of Conciliation and Arbitration practiced in the United States, England, Australia, and New Zealand.

Some of the earliest announcements in the field of spring fiction come from Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., who have in press for March publication two novels of more than usual interest. One of these, the work of Mr. Randall Parrish, centres about the dramatic events at Fort Dearborn in 1812; the other deals with the picturesque figure of Robert Cavelier de la Salle, and is written by Mr. William Dana Orcutt. Both volumes will be elaborately illustrated in color.

"The Book Monthly," aptly described as "a pictured and picturesque who's who and what's what of bookland," is the latest venture in English literary journalism. It has no concern with criticism, but is not the less useful and interesting on that account to all who have to do with books. American readers will do well to make its acquaintance.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's historical drama, "The Dynasts," will be published at once by the Macmillan Co. Though complete in itself, it is designed ultimately to form one of a trilogy, of which the second play or part will cover the zenith of Napoleon's power, and the third his decline and fall, with the restoration to equilibrium of the old dynasties.

M. Auguste Fournier's biography of "Napoleon the First," translated by Mrs. Margaret Bacon Corwin and Mr. Arthur Dart Bissell, and edited by Professor Edward Gaylord Bourne, is a recent publication of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. It is one of the best of the single-volume biographies, and its value is greatly enhanced by the exhaustive bibliography which is appended.

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have completed arrangements for the publication in England of Mr. Clement's "Handbook of Modern Japan," which has proved so timely a book in view of events in the Orient. This work is planned to give in the most convenient form the information most likely to be sought for by those who wish to know and understand the status and development of Modern Japan.

M. Emile Michel's great work on "Rembrandt: His Life, his Work, and his Time" is reissued in a third edition, imported by the Messrs. Scribner coincidently with the author's visit to this country. It is, as before, translated by Miss Florence Simmonds and edited by Mr. Frederick Wedmore. There are no less than three hundred and twenty-six illustrations satisfactorily reproduced. This work has been standard for its subject since its original publication six years ago.

Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee has compiled "A Canadian Bibliography for the Year 1901," which is now reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, and published in pamphlet form by Messrs. James Hope & Son, Ottawa. The work includes contributions to periodicals as well as larger works, and is carefully indexed. We note no less than thirty-five entries under the name of Goldwin Smith, which may serve as an indication of the thoroughness of Mr. Burpee's work.

An attempt at an exhaustive bibliography of books and periodical articles on United States history published during the year 1902, together with some contributions towards bibliography of writings on other parts of the Americas for the same year, prepared by Messrs. Ernest Cushing Richardson and Anson Ely Morse, is announced for early publication by Mr. C. Martins, Library Bookstore, Princeton, N. J. The work will contain more than one thousand titles of books and pamphlets and over five thousand titles of periodical articles. It is planned to issue similar annual volumes regularly in the future.

Messrs. Methuen & Co. have in preparation, under the direction of Mr. Sidney Lee, a new collection of classical literature on a plan which does not seem to have been already attempted in a systematic way either in England or in this country. They propose to issue under the title of "Methuen's Universal Library" at a very low price and at very short regular intervals a

carefully printed series of books of classical repute, comprising not only accessible works, but also some rarer volumes of which no cheap editions exist. It is hoped that the Library may bring in due time all the best literature of England and other nations within the reach of every class of readers. Special efforts will be made to render textual accuracy as notable a characteristic of the new venture as cheapness, completeness, and typographical clearness. The text of each work, which will be unabridged, will be prepared from the best sources by competent scholars, and the works of many of the great masters of poetry, drama, fiction, belles lettres, history, and biography are now in the press. In the case of the more eminent authors their complete works will be supplied in two or more volumes, but any single masterpiece will be produced separately. General editorial comment will be excluded, but each volume will open with a brief biographical and bibliographical note by Mr. Sidney Lee, who will be the general editor of this Library.

A NOTED LIBRARY WORKER.

News has just been received of the death of Dr. Otto Hartwig, formerly Director of the University Library of Halle, A. S., and until recently editor of "Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen." Born in 1830, Dr. Hartwig studied theology and philology and was pastor of the German congregation in Messina, Sicily, from 1860 to 1865. After a short career as teacher he entered the service of the university library of Marburg in 1867, remaining there until 1874 when he accepted a position in the university library of Halle. In 1876 he was promoted to chief librarian at Halle. Here he met with conditions that taxed to the utmost his administrative talent. The library was deficient in many important branches of learning, the reclassification and recataloguing of the library was an important desideratum, and a new building urgently needed. All these problems he attacked with vigor and care. The new building was completed and the books removed to it in 1880, and eight years later the recataloguing and reclassification were finished. In 1898 an affection of the eyes caused him to ask for six months' leave of absence, and in December of the same year his resignation was offered and accepted. Shortly before he had been appointed a member of the "Kuratorium" of the university library of Berlin. Since retiring from active work he has resided in Marburg, and here he died on December 22, 1903. In 1884 the first number of "Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen" appeared, with Dr. Hartwig and Dr. K. Schulz, librarian of the Imperial supreme court in Leipzig, as editors. Since 1886 Dr. Hartwig has been the sole responsible editor, only relinquishing the work with the December number of last year. As editor of the "Centralblatt" Dr. Hartwig exercised a very distinct influence on library progress in Germany. His contributions on library matters to his own journal and others were not numerous, but always of importance. A question in which he took particular interest was that of inter-library loan of manuscripts, and he contributed a paper on this subject to the World's Congress of Librarians in Chicago in 1893. A list of his independent publications in other fields shows a wide range of studies and literary interests. In 1900 his autobiography, "Aus dem Leben eines altes deutschen Bibliothekars. I., Lehr- und Wanderjahre," was issued for distribution among friends. A. G. S. J.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

February, 1904.

Alfieri at Asti, Centenary of. T. R. Sullivan. *Scribner.*
Alps, In the, on a Motor-Bicycle. Joseph Pennell. *Century.*
Arbitration, International. Wayne MacVeagh. *N. American.*
Architecture of St. Louis Exposition. *World Today.*
Athens, University of. Charles F. Thwing. *Harper.*
Bere, Stephen Bagshot de la, Drawings of. *Studio.*
Bird Songs in Winter. Henry Oldys. *Atlantic.*
Borrow, George. H. W. Boynton. *Atlantic.*
Bric à-Brac Auctions in New York. A. B. Paine. *Century.*
British Army, Men Who are Remaking. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Canada and Reciprocity. John Charlton. *North American.*
Caricature and Public Opinion. I. A. Pyle. *World Today.*
Carnegie Institution, The. Simon Newcomb. *No. American.*
Chéret's Drawings in Sanguine. H. Frantz. *Studio.*
China, Railways of. Arthur J. Brown. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Cicero in Maine. Martha Baker Dunn. *Atlantic.*
Commercialism, Is it in Disgrace? J. G. Brooks. *Atlantic.*
Compass, The Mariner's. Simon Newcomb. *Harper.*
Confederates, Two Great. John S. Wise. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Congo Free State Conditions. P. S. Reinsch. *No. American.*
Cotton, High Price of. D. J. Sully. *North American.*
Cynicism. Arthur Stanwood Pier. *Atlantic.*
Desert, American, Conquest of. D. A. Willey. *World Today.*
Education, Trick of. Alice Meynell. *Harper.*
Elephant Drive in Siam, An. A. H. Burgoyne. *Harper.*
Emigrant Jews at Home. E. S. Brudno. *World's Work.*
England, Letters from, 1846-9. Mrs. Bancroft. *Scribner.*
English and American Cousins. T. W. Higginson. *Atlantic.*
Ethical Culture Movement. Eugene Parsons. *World Today.*
Feeding, Perfect, of the Human Body. *World's Work.*
Fifty Miles Order, The. *North American.*
Fiji Festival, A. John La Farge. *Century.*
Gardens in Spain, Some. Helena R. Ely. *Scribner.*
Holroyd, Sir Charles, Work of. A. L. Baldry. *Studio.*
Italian Fantasies. Israel Zangwill. *Harper.*
Italy to Pittsburg, From. Maud Howe. *Lippincott.*
Keene, Charles, as an Etcher. M. H. Spielmann. *Scribner.*
Korea as Prize of War. J. S. Fassett. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Lincoln, Recollections of. Henry Villard. *Atlantic.*
Lithographs, Recent German Colored. H. W. Singer. *Studio.*
Living Long, Art of. Roger S. Tracy. *Century.*
Lumbering by Machinery. K. Smith. *World's Work.*
Lynching: A Southern View. C. H. Poe. *Atlantic.*
Mountain, America's Unconquered. F. A. Cook. *Harper.*
Natural History Misconceptions. John Burroughs. *Century.*
New Orleans, Three Meetings at. *Review of Reviews.*
Panama Canal and Mississippi Valley. *World's Work.*
Pater, Walter. George Moore. *Lippincott.*
Postal Service Additions, Proposed. E. F. Loud. *No. Amer.*
Pastellists, French 18th Century. A. Dayot. *Studio.*
President and Wall Street. S. S. Pratt. *World's Work.*
Publishing as a Business Career. G. P. Brett. *World Today.*
Religious Associations and French Government. *No. Amer.*
Reynolds-Stephens, W., Recent Work by. W. K. West. *Studio.*
Rockies, The, as Winter Residence. *World Today.*
Roman Villas. Edith Wharton. *Century.*
Saint Gaudens, Work of. C. H. Caffin. *World's Work.*
Salvini. Norman Hapgood. *Scribner.*
Schools, American, A British View of. *World's Work.*
Shipbuilding Trust, The. H. W. Lanier. *World's Work.*
South America and our Responsibility. *World's Work.*
Stage Manager's Art. Brander Matthews. *No. American.*
Taft in the Philippines. F. W. Nash. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Tailoring Animals. H. C. McCook. *Harper.*
Timotheos and the Persians. J. Irving Mannatt. *Atlantic.*
"Tonquin," Cruise of the. C. T. Brady. *Harper.*
Trust, History of a. Cardie Saxon. *North American.*
Wall Street and the Country. C. A. Conant. *Atlantic.*
Weevil, Mexican Cotton-Boll. L. O. Howard. *Rev. of Revs.*
Wicker Furniture, Modern Austrian. A. S. Levetus. *Studio.*
Windmill Irrigation in Kansas. Philip Eastman. *Rev. of Revs.*
Zanardelli's Services to Italy. G. Biagi. *No. American.*

List of New Books.

[The following list, containing 61 titles, includes books received by The Dial *since its last issue.]*

HISTORY.

Steps in the Expansion of our Territory. By Oscar P. Austin. 12mo, pp. 258. "Expansion of the Republic Series." D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

The Louisiana Purchase, and the Exploration, Early History, and Building of the West. By Ripley Hitchcock. Illus., 12mo, pp. 349. Ginn & Co. $1.25.

The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army. By Louis Clinton Hatch, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 229. "Harvard Historical Studies." Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.50 net.

Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. Edited by Franklin L. Riley. Vol. VII., illus., large 8vo, pp. 532. Oxford, Miss.: Printed for the Society.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. IX., 1593-1597. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 329. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $5. net.

The Cumberland Road. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 208. "Historic Highways of America." Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $2 50 net.

The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the West. By Robert E. Anderson. Illus., 24mo, pp. 195. "Library of Useful Stories." D. Appleton & Co. 35 cts. net.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Elijah Kellogg, the Man and his Work: Chapters from his Life and Selections from his Writings. Edited by Wilmot Brookings Mitchell. Illus., 12mo, pp. 424. Lee & Shepard. $1.20 net.

Francis of Assisi. By Anna M. Stoddart. Illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 247. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Studies in Dante, Third Series: Miscellaneous Essays. By Edward Moore, D.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 388. Oxford University Press. $3.50 net.

Plays, Acting, and Music. By Arthur Symons. With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 196. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

The Psalms in Human Life. By Rowland E. Prothero, M.V.O. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 415. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Between the Acts. By Henry W. Nevinson. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 387. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 50 net.

The Birthe of Hercules. With an Introduction on the Influence of Plautus on the Dramatic Literature of England in the 16th Century. By Malcolm William Wallace. Large 8vo, pp. 183. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $2.

Modern German Literature: A Chronology and Practical Bibliography. Compiled by John Scholte Nollen. 12mo, pp. 118. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $1.

A Study of George Eliot's Romola. By Roy Sherman Stowell, M.A. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 64. Boston: Poet-Lore Co. $1.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Vanity Fair. By William Makepeace Thackeray. "Kensington" edition; in 3 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only by subscription.)

The Works of Shakespeare, "Oxford Miniature" edition. Edited by W. J. Craig, M.A. In 3 vols., with portraits, 32mo, gilt edges. Oxford University Press. Per vol., $1.10 net.

Shakespeare's The Tempest, "Elizabethan" edition. Edited by Mark Harvey Liddell. 4to, uncut, pp. 216. Doubleday, Page & Co. $12.50 net.

Love's Crucifix: Nine Sonnets and a Canzone from Petrarch. By Agnes Tobin; with Preface by Alice Meynell; illus. in photogravure by Graham Robertson. 4to, gilt top. New York: Howard Wilford Bell. $3. net.

Novels and Stories of Ivan Turgenieff. Trans. by Isabel F. Hapgood. New vols: On the Eve, and Fathers and Children. Each with photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only by subscription.)

The Select Tennyson. For school and college and private study. Edited by J. Logie Robertson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 280. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.10 net.

Tennyson's In Memoriam. With analysis and notes by Charles Mansford, B.A. 24mo, gilt top, pp. 228. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

The Nemesis of Faith; or, The History of Markham Sutherland. By James Anthony Froude. Third edition, with Introduction by Moncure D. Conway. 12mo, pp. 148. E. P. Dutton & Co. 35 cts. net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Poemata. By G. R. Woodward, M.A. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 182. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.20 net.

Vita: A Drama. By Grace Denio Litchfield. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 56. Boston: R. G. Badger. $1.25.

The Wind-Swept Wheat. By Mary Ainge De Vere. ("Madeline Bridges"). 12mo, uncut, pp. 93. Boston: R. G. Badger. $1.25.

Tannhäuser: A Metrical Romance. Trans. from the German of Julius Wolff by Charles G. Kendall. In 2 vols., illus., 12mo, uncut. Boston: R. G. Badger. $3.

Robert of Kincaid: A Tale of the Douglas. By William Henry Tompkins. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 61. Boston: R. G. Badger. $1.25.

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Poems. By Wilfrid Earl Chase. 12mo, pp. 24. Madison, Wis.: Published by the author. 50 cts.

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The Deliverance: A Romance of the Virginia Tobacco Fields. By Ellen Glasgow. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 543. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The Close of the Day. By Frank H. Spearman. 12mo, pp. 224. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

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The Man with the Hoe: A Picture of American Farm Life as It is Today. By Adam Blake. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 431. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Worthington Woodward. By Helen Beekman. 12mo, pp. 361. Brentano's. $1.25.

Old Heidelberg. By Wilhelm Meyer-Förster; trans. by Max Chapelle. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: Dodge & Metcalf. $1.

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Canada in the Twentieth Century. By A. G. Bradley. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 428. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

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Homer's Iliad, First Three Books. Edited by Thomas D. Seymour. Illus., 8vo, pp. 138. Ginn & Co. $1.25.

Outlines of Greek History. With a Survey of Ancient Oriental Nations. By William C. Morey, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 378. American Book Co. $1.

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The Autobiography of the I or Ego. By Charles Kirkland Wheeler. 16mo, pp. 115. New York: Published by the author. $1. net.

How to Sleep. Edited by Marian M. George. 12mo, pp. 96. Chicago: A. Flanagan Co.

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